









# THE AMERICAS / CALIFORNIA ELITE

## California Politics: Power to the People (With Money)

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Seldom, if ever, has there been a better example of the power of money and television in politics than in California's 1994 Senate race.

In the last few months, by pouring more than \$6.5 million of his personal fortune into a television advertising blitz, Michael Huffington, a little-known first-term Republican congressman from Santa Barbara, has made a contest out of what once looked to be a political yawn.

Polls indicated that Mr. Huffington would steamroll his opposition the Republican primary on Tuesday and already posed a threat to the fall re-election chances of the well-known incumbent Democrat, Senator Dianne Feinstein.

Ms. Feinstein faces no primary opposition. Mr. Huffington, 46, a moderate conservative, started out trailing Ms. Feinstein, a 60-year-old moderate liberal, by better than 2 to 1, almost 30 points back, in January polls. Today, he is only about 10 points back and is closing the gap.

By spending lavishly in the early phases of campaigning, Mr. Huffington has also set the stage for what could turn out to be the most expensive congressional contest ever waged. Analysts say its expenditures could exceed \$30 million, beating the record of nearly \$26 million set in the 1984 Senate contest in North Carolina, which has about one-fourth the population of California.

"I'll spend whatever it takes," said Mr.

Huffington, whose wealth from family oil investments in his native Texas has been estimated at more than \$75 million. In winning a House seat in 1992, in his first political foray, he set the personal spending record for House campaigns: \$5.4 million.

Like Mr. Huffington, Ms. Feinstein has considerable personal wealth. More important, she is a formidable fund raiser, having pulled in some \$40 million over the years in various runs for senator, governor and mayor of San Francisco.

But the 1994 Senate race is not just about money and who will represent California, the nation's most populous and politically powerful state, in Washington. Its outcome will also help determine whether Democrats continue to control the U.S. Senate and whether the small contingent of women there will shrink.

Further, it is a contest that, like this year's race for California governor, will provide some early indication of Democratic and Republican presidential prospects in 1996, the election-rich state.

Two weeks ago, President Bill Clinton made his 12th visit to California since going to the White House — an unusually high number of trips — not just promoting all he has done for the state but also taking the stage twice with Ms. Feinstein. He praised her as an influential junior senator and helped her raise more than \$1 million.

Television advertising is also a factor in the primaries for governor. As with the Senate primaries, those races seemed to be already over. Governor Pete Wilson was well in front of his sole opponent, Ron

Unz, in the Republican contest, while State Treasurer Kathleen Brown appeared to be safely ahead of State Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi and State Senator Tom Hayden in the Democratic primary.

Still, Mr. Unz, a wealthy computer executive with no previous political experience, has managed to make a political mark. By

**'It just shows that with a lot of money, even an unknown can get good name recognition and tap the anti-incumbent vote.'**

Mark DiCamillo, Political analyst

pouring roughly \$1 million of his fortune into television advertisements sharply critical of the governor, he has softened up Mr. Wilson for Ms. Brown in the fall election and with a lot of money, even an unknown can get good name recognition and tap the anti-incumbent vote."

Mr. Huffington's television advertisements portray him as a hard-working, God-fearing family man who will fight for lower taxes and tougher measures against crime. By contrast, Senator Feinstein is painted as a big-spending liberal who cast the one extra vote Mr. Clinton needed to pass a tax bill.

If that assertion is a bit of a legislative stretch, it has nevertheless been an effective political stretch. Ever since Mr. Huffington first made the accusation, he has been moving up on Ms. Feinstein.

California's know who I am now — and they know a lot more about Dianne Feinstein, too," he said. "She's one of those Democrats who lives to tax and spend, and I'll spend whatever I have to spend to beat her, maybe as much as \$15 million."

Ms. Feinstein has been polling in about \$20,000 a day, enough to support a \$10 million campaign. If the needs more, she can tap into her own bank account.

"I know how to raise money," she said. "Certainly how to raise enough to point out how hollow Michael Huffington is, which is what will beat him in the end."

Television advertising is important in California politics because the state is so large and diverse. It covers 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) end to end and is home to 32 million people of varied ethnic backgrounds and lifestyles.

But few candidates can raise the money needed to reach all of the state with television advertisements, not at the usual cost of \$40,000 for a 30-second spot in prime time.

"Huffington and Feinstein are in the equivalent of an arms race, a cash shootout, and it very well might tip \$30 million," said Mark DiCamillo of the Field Institute, a nonpartisan study group that polls widely in California. "It just shows that with a lot of money, even an unknown can get good name recognition and tap the anti-incumbent vote."

From the beginning, Mr. Huffington has used his television pitch to hammer Ms. Feinstein, who served as San Francisco mayor from 1978 to 1988 before winning the right to go to the Senate in 1992 to fill out the term of Mr. Wilson, who had returned to California to become governor.

Mr. Huffington assumed that if he succeeded in closing on Ms. Feinstein, he would, in the process, easily outdistance his opponents in the primary.

It was a valid assumption. The polls showed that he went into the young with comfortable double-digit leads over the two other aspirants, former Representative William E. Dannemeyer, a 64-year-old hard-right conservative from Orange County, and Kate Squires, a 35-year-old Riverside resident and owner of a legal services company, who has no previous political experience.

"He's come on faster than anyone ever expected because he's spent so fast and hard," said Mark DiCamillo of the Field Institute, a nonpartisan study group that polls widely in California. "It just shows that with a lot of money, even an unknown can get good name recognition and tap the anti-incumbent vote."

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### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### Judge Denounces a Tobacco Company

**WASHINGTON** — A federal district judge has forcefully rejected subpoenas secured against two House members last month by Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., accusing the company of "seeking to intimidate, and in a sense to punish" its critics in a bitter dispute over the hazards of smoking.

The company responded just as forcefully, saying through a spokesman that the judge had put members of Congress "above the law" and that it would appeal the ruling.

Brown & Williamson had sought to ask Representatives Henry A. Waxman of California and Ron Wyden of Oregon how they obtained copies of internal company documents that are reported to discuss the health risks of cigarettes. The two lawmakers, both Democrats, sit on a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health that is investigating the tobacco industry.

In his ruling, Judge Harold Greene said the legislators were protected from the subpoenas by the Constitution's speech and debate clause, which shields members of Congress from court actions stemming from their official duties.

But the judge also abandoned legal dogma to denounce Brown & Williamson's legal tactics in strong terms.

"There are several rules, even constitutional doctrines, that stand in the way of so high-handed a course of conduct, and one so potentially crafted to harass those who would reveal facts concerning B&W's knowledge of the health hazards inherent in tobacco," he wrote. "The court sees no basis in law or justice for implementing the company's chosen course." (NYT)

#### Fine-Tuning the Clinton Health-Care Plan

**WASHINGTON** — Representative Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida, who took over the House Ways and Means Committee after the indictment of Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, has proposed a health-care bill that he contends would achieve President Bill Clinton's goal of universal coverage while guaranteeing Americans more benefits at less cost.

In a novel financing proposal, Mr. Gibbons's bill proposes to "skim" some money employers would be required to pay for their workers' insurance under Mr. Clinton's proposal and use it to provide coverage for the unemployed and for employees in small, low-wage companies.

Mr. Gibbons's bill upholds the broad structure Mr. Rostenkowski worked out before his indictment last week. But it is unlikely to attract even one Republican supporter, committee members and others said.

The principal obstacles to Republican support are its requirement that employers pay a portion of their workers' insurance, and government price controls.

"This is nibbling at the edges," said Representative William M. Thomas of California, who led Republican opposition in the Ways and Means health subcommittee when it approved a similar bill in March.

Like the Clinton plan, the Gibbons bill would pay for universal coverage largely through an employer mandate — a requirement that employers pay 80 percent of their workers' health insurance, with employees paying 20 percent. All Americans would have coverage by Jan. 1, 1998.

The Gibbons bill would provide subsidies to low-income and seasonal workers and tax credits for firms with fewer than 25 employees whose average salary is less than \$26,000. The government would institute new rules to make the private insurance market more competitive, but price controls similar to Medicare's doctor and hospital fees would go into effect in any state that did not meet specific overall health spending limits. (WP)

#### Quote/Unquote

Lloyd Cutler, White House counsel, responding to critics who said President Bill Clinton was indecisive in his choice of Stephen Breyer as a Supreme Court justice: "To have a true consensus candidate may be boring for people who like the Supreme Court nomination process to be as fiercely contested as a sporting event, but such a candidate is plainly good for the nation and for the court." (AP)

### AMERICAN TOPICS

#### Problems of Housing

##### Criminally Insane

The Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Institute in New York State is the hospital for the dangerously criminally insane from which Herbert Arnold and John Casablanca — who together have been linked to eight killings, two rapes and two kidnappings — escaped on May 27. The two were recaptured June 3.

The escape drew attention to the hospital, 55 miles (90 kilometers) north of New York City. No weapons except bats are permitted, for fear they might be seized by patients. A microwave system is being installed to detect movement along a fence 16 feet (about 5 meters) high, festooned with razor wire.

A video surveillance system was put in last year. But the philosophy is that security features should be as much as possible be on the borders of the institution, not in the wards. The New York Times reports.

"This is not a correctional institution," said Richard Bennett, the director. "As a psychiatric center, it's important that we put the focus of security on our perimeter."

Mid-Hudson has its comforts — occasional steak or shrimp dinners, indoor gym, swimming pool, a fine arts club. But everyone is monitored 24-hours a day. Every door is locked.

Even so, there are about 20 violent incidents a month among the 280 patients — most of them murderers and rapists who are too mentally disturbed to stand trial, or who have been found not guilty by reason of insanity, or who were too aggressive for regular prisons.

#### Short Takes

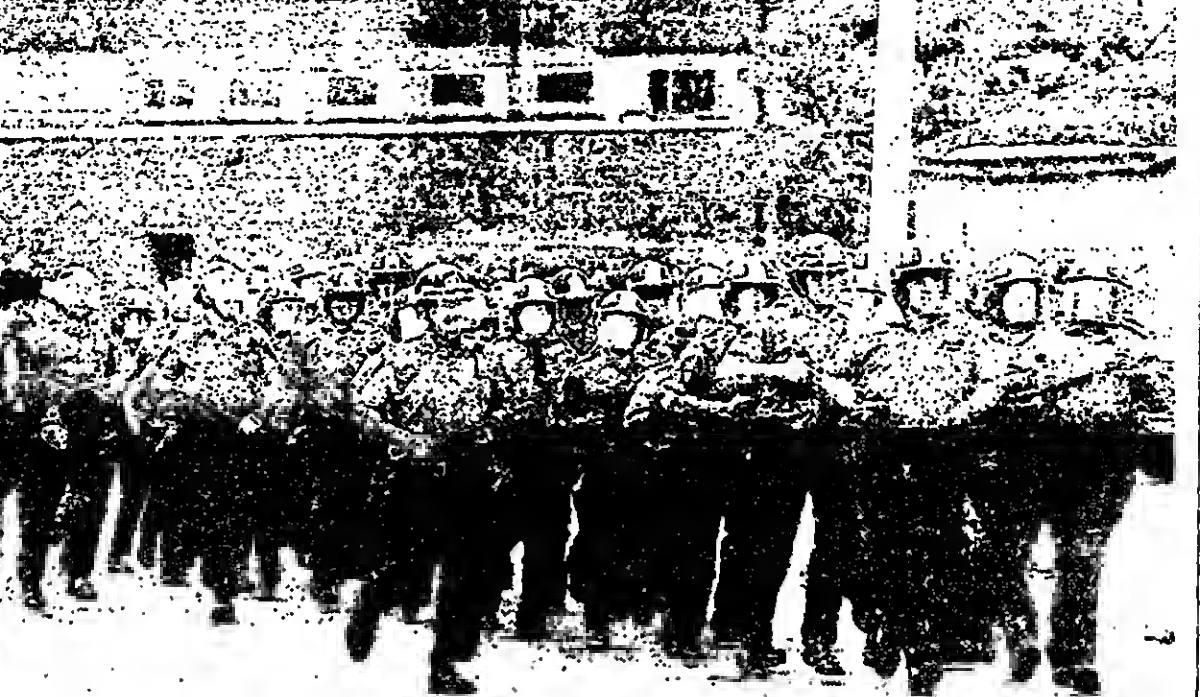
A rare white Bengal tiger at the Miami zoo fatally mauled

David Marshall, 45, a veteran keeper. He had entered the moated enclosure apparently unaware that the 350-pound (160-kilogram) male tiger, named Lucknow, had not been returned to his cage, a zoo spokesman said. Asked if the tiger would be destroyed, he answered: "Nothing happens to the tiger. The tiger was just being a tiger."

Rear spoilers, which look like misplaced wings on automobile trunk lids, are increasingly being offered as options on new cars. They are expensive, costing up to \$700. And they are all but worthless. "Formula 1 racing cars have been using them for years," The Washington Post reports. "The spoiler generates downward airflow on the rear of the car, thereby increasing traction without requiring an increase in curb weight. It's an effective device, provided you're running the track at about 200 miles an hour. But street vehicles are a different story. You simply aren't going to reach speeds where a spoiler's effects would be significant."

"Fast Food Doesn't Have to Be Fast Food," says a ad in The Washington Post for "Diet-to-Go," which offers three meals a day that are low in fat, cholesterol and sodium. Order as many meals per week as you want, or all 21 meals a week for \$83.79 on the 1,000-calorie a day program, or \$10 more for the 1,500 and 1,800-calorie plans.

"Is it polite to ask questions about tattoos?" a reader asks Judith Martin, author of the "Miss Manners" syndicated etiquette column. The columnist replies that she "might be willing to unbend enough to allow a mild compliment ('My, what a lovely dragon!') but not so far as to allow questions which are more likely to be along the lines of 'Did it hurt?' or 'Does that thing come off?'" International Herald Tribune.



TRAINING FOR THE WORLD CUP — New York City policemen responding to a mock disturbance at a bar. Several hundred police officers are undergoing special training in preparation for World Cup soccer matches at Meadowlands in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

### Teens Becoming Better At Using Contraceptives

By Barbara Vobejda

**WASHINGTON** — American teenagers have become more successful at preventing pregnancies, with at least 70 percent of those who are sexually active using contraceptives regularly, according to a two-year study, which contradicts many common beliefs about teenage sexuality.

The study, made public Tuesday by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, found that teenagers were generally as effective as adults in using contraceptives correctly and consistently, and in some cases, teenagers were better.

At the same time, the report confirmed social trends many Americans find disturbing: more than half of women and almost three-quarters of men have had sexual intercourse by the time they reach their 18th birthday, a dramatic increase in teenage sexual activity over the last decades.

The study by the Guttmacher Institute, a nonprofit organization that conducts research on sexual activity and contraception, comes at a time of widespread concern about rising out-of-wedlock birth rates and the range of social problems related to adolescent childbearing, including poverty and welfare dependency.

These were other findings in the report: Among very young teenagers who have had intercourse, the majority said they had done so at

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### Herald Tribune

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### Away From Politics

• Vicky van Meter, 12, became the youngest girl to pilot a plane across the Atlantic when she landed her single-engine Cessna at Reykjavik airport, Iceland authorities said. She took 12 hours to fly from Goose Bay in Canada to Reykjavik, with a short stopover in Greenland. Upon landing, the Pennsylvania resident said she was happy but very tired and wanted to sleep, an airport official said.

• An Amtrak passenger train derailed after smashing into a gravel truck near Kalamazoo, Michigan, killing the truck driver and injuring 12 people on the train. The authorities said the truck was apparently trying to cross the tracks at a private, unsignaled crossing when it was hit by The International, en route from Chicago to Toronto.

• The son of the U.S. ambassador to the Vatican, Raymond L. Flynn, 27, must spend 30 days in a Massachusetts state psychiatric hospital after threatening his mother with a shovel when she questioned him about a night of drinking.

• An epidemic of binge drinking on U.S. college campuses has been fueled in part by the participation of growing numbers of women, a private panel said. The Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities urged colleges to attack it as a problem causing most of the violent crime on campuses and many academic woes.

• The Marine Corps has dismissed its last pending case stemming from the Tailhook scandal of sexual misconduct at a naval aviators convention. Lieutenant General Charles C. Krulak dismissed the case against an unidentified officer for insufficient evidence, said a Marine spokesman, Second Lieutenant Michael Neumann.

Reuters, AP, NYT

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### Herald Tribune



## KOREA: The Chinese Assure the North of Their Unwavering Friendship

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Korean People's Army high command.

"The further strengthening and development of these friendly relations is extremely significant, whether in the past or now," Mr. Jiang said. The strengthening and development of Sino-Korean friendship is the unwavering policy of the party and government.

Despite the evident lack of international solidarity on the North Korean question, Mr. Christopher said, "I think we'll have cooperation from the Russians."

With respect to the Chinese, whom many consider the key to the problem, he said, "We are going to be in close touch with them."

The chief source of solace for the United States on Tuesday was France. The French prime minister,

Edouard Balladur, said after a luncheon with President Bill Clinton in Paris, "I assured the president of our support in the Security Council for this resolution" to impose sanctions.

Mr. Clinton reported afterward: "I reaffirmed the position of the United States that the Security Council must take up this question and consider a sanctions resolution."

On top of the international divisions, there was discord within the Clinton administration over the sanctions question, with the Defense Department advocating a more measured approach than the State Department.

At UN headquarters in New York, intensive consultations were under way. American officials said the United States had drafted a

proposed resolution for an economic embargo but had not yet shown the text to other countries.

The U.S. representative, Madeleine K. Albright, met with the South Korean foreign minister, Han Sung Joo, at the outset of consultations on Monday, and had separate meetings with the representatives of Japan and China. She then met with representatives of all four countries that along with the United States are permanent members of the Security Council.

Also on hand for these meetings was Assistant Secretary of State Robert L. Gallucci. He has led the unsuccessful American campaign to persuade North Korea to meet its obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in return for an end to its diplomatic isolation,

including better relations with the United States.

After meeting with this month's Security Council president, Salim Mohammed Khushfay of Oman, Mr. Han indicated that South Korea supported the threat of sanctions against the North, describing a trade embargo as "the most important option we are discussing."

Mr. Han also expressed optimism about Beijing's stance, saying: "I don't expect China to be standing in the way of trying to solve this issue."

In Washington, the State Department announced that the undersecretary for political affairs, would go to Japan and South Korea this week for further talks with the leaders of those countries.

(Reuters, AP, AFP, NYT)

## ZAIRE: Traveler, Beware!

Continued from Page 1

the early 1970s — when 20 million tons of cement was ordered in a kickback scheme that dogged the harbor with sinking freighters — generations of leaders have enriched themselves.

The Economist magazine estimated in April that about \$3 billion — or 10 percent of the gross domestic product — "disappeared" out of Zaire's public accounts in 1992.

If Zaire is the king of "dash" in West Africa, Zaire is the undisputed champion in Central Africa. "Everything is for sale, anything can be bought in our country," Marshal Mobutu once said.

One former foreign minister, Nguzu Kadi-Bondé, who was sent to deal for treason and fled into exile and is imperially back working as a deputy defense minister, testified in Washington in the 1970s that Marshal Mobutu had

## ARMS: Improved Weapons Offered at Bargain Prices

Continued from Page 1

This will happen very soon, much sooner than many of us expect."

In a growing Czech-Slovak arms race, the Slovaks have proven so far "much more realistic and much more aggressive" than the Czechs in producing an upgraded tank for the world market.

SABCA has fitted the Slovak T-72 with the same thermal-imaging computerized fire-control system that the company has installed in modern German, French and British tanks, according to Mr. Pellegrin.

Mr. Pellegrin said in an interview that he regarded Asian and South American armies as the main potential clients for the tank. But he noted that many East European countries would also like to upgrade their older tanks.

The Slovak tank has been under development for a year, but this was the first time it was put on public display. According to Mr. Pellegrin, the Slovaks have proven so far "much more realistic and much more aggressive" than the Czechs in producing an upgraded tank for the world market.

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traced by the main battle tank of NATO, but they cannot afford it," he said. "With this tank, they have the same performance for a very attractive price."

At a nearby exhibit, Jacques Paccard, international affairs director of the French concern SAGEM, was busy touting a new Czech version of the T-72, a prototype of which was rushed to completion for the arms show without field testing. It is being built by three Czech companies and partly upgraded by SAGEM.

"Frankly, we would have liked to have a couple of weeks more to cause we haven't fired it yet," Mr. Paccard said. The Czech tank, he said, was equipped with the same stabilizing fire-control system and electronics that SAGEM had installed in the latest French tank.

He claimed that the SAGEM-enhanced T-72 would cost one-fifth to one-tenth as much as any Western tank.

## ISRAEL: Visit by Rabbi Who Is World's Leading Jewish Anti-Zionist

Continued from Page 1

Satmar refuse to serve in the Israeli Army as well.

Experts say the Satmar, with origins in pre-World War II Hungary, are the wealthiest of the Hasidic Jews. Part of the cost of the rabbi's visit is being picked up by one of his followers, Rabbi Eliezer Kestenbaum, who reportedly paid \$500,000 for the privilege of being his driver.

Although they strive to remain separate from the Jewish state, the Satmar sect includes a community of 2,000 who nonetheless live in Israel. They explain that although they oppose a Jewish state, there is nothing wrong with living here. "The rebbe loves Jews, even though he may hate the state," the tour's organizer, Yehuda Meshi-Zahav, told The Jerusalem Post.

Elihu Green, a 19-year-old student with a stubbly beard, black hat and black overcoat, stood on a police barricade in Jerusalem hoping to see the rebbe speak. Mr. Green said that although Israelis named the international airport after Ben-Gurion, "we don't call it Ben-Gurion."

"We call it Lod," he said, which was the name it had in earlier years.

Mr. Green said the rebbe would definitely not speak in Hebrew, the language of modern and ancient Israel, but rather Yiddish, the language of the European communities where the Satmar had its roots.

Although they are devoted anti-Zionists, the Satmar stop short of being pro-Arab. Some other small groups of anti-Zionist Jews have gone so far as to make overtures to the Palestine Liberation Organization, but the Satmar regard the PLO as a terrorist organization.

Still, politically they are polar opposites from the stridently nationalist Lubavitcher sect under the ailing Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson.

The former spiritual leader of the Satmar, Rabbi Yoel Teitelbaum, wrote after World War II that the existence of the Zionist movement had been a primary cause of the Holocaust. He said that God's wrath had been kindled against the Jews because they sought to recover their sovereignty in Israel before he

was ready, according to author David Landau.

"We are not against Zionism," said Zvi Freedman, a spokesman, on Israeli state-owned television this week. "Zionism is against the Jews. We are acting according to Jewish tradition. It is you who have been disloyal to yourselves."

The Satmar are still sparking controversy in Israel. Recently, according to activists, the sect has tried to encourage Jewish children who came to Israel from Yemen to immigrate instead to the United States. A spokesman for the Yeminites in Israel, Yaakov Tsuberi, said the Satmar had tried to "bribe" the new immigrants to go to New York.

Many Satmar are suspicious of Israel as a secular state, and they believe that Israelis wrongly told the sidelocks from newly arrived Yeminites Jewish children who came in the 1950s, in an effort to secularize them and absorb them into the young nation. The Satmar still express anger about this. "The Israelis want the children not to be religious," said Mr. Green, who is a student in a Satmar school here. "At the beginning of the state, they cut their sidelocks!"

## GERMANY: Economy Is Growing Again, but Is It Time to Cheer Yet?

Continued from Page 1

news for Germany, its major trading partners and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose re-election prospects have brightened along with signs of a recovery.

Unemployment is the major issue in this year's local, state and federal elections and has been a constant thorn in the government's efforts to show that its policies are working.

"Unemployment is rising at a lot slower pace than it did in 1993," said Ros Liffon, an economist at Nomura Research Institute in London. "Although it is still rising, it is probably less of a problem politically than it was a year ago."

She added, "The numbers are

certainly stronger than most independent analysts have been expecting."

Wolke Greenberg, an economist at Salomon Brothers in London, said: "It's not just unemployment that people should be watching — it's also the decline in employment, which is bigger almost every month than the increase in unemployment."

"If more jobs are lost," he told Reuters, "then that also reduces disposable income."

Economists said the coming months would show a growing divergence between sectors of the economy geared toward exports and those dependent on domestic consumption.

Export orders have been so strong that some companies, particularly in such capital goods industries as automobiles and machinery, are talking publicly about returning to full production after months of cutbacks.

Domestic consumption, meanwhile, remains slack and will probably contract over the year.

Consumption, which was unchanged in the first quarter, "will not match the growth seen through the middle two quarters of 1993," economists at Chase Manhattan Bank predicted in a daily market comment.

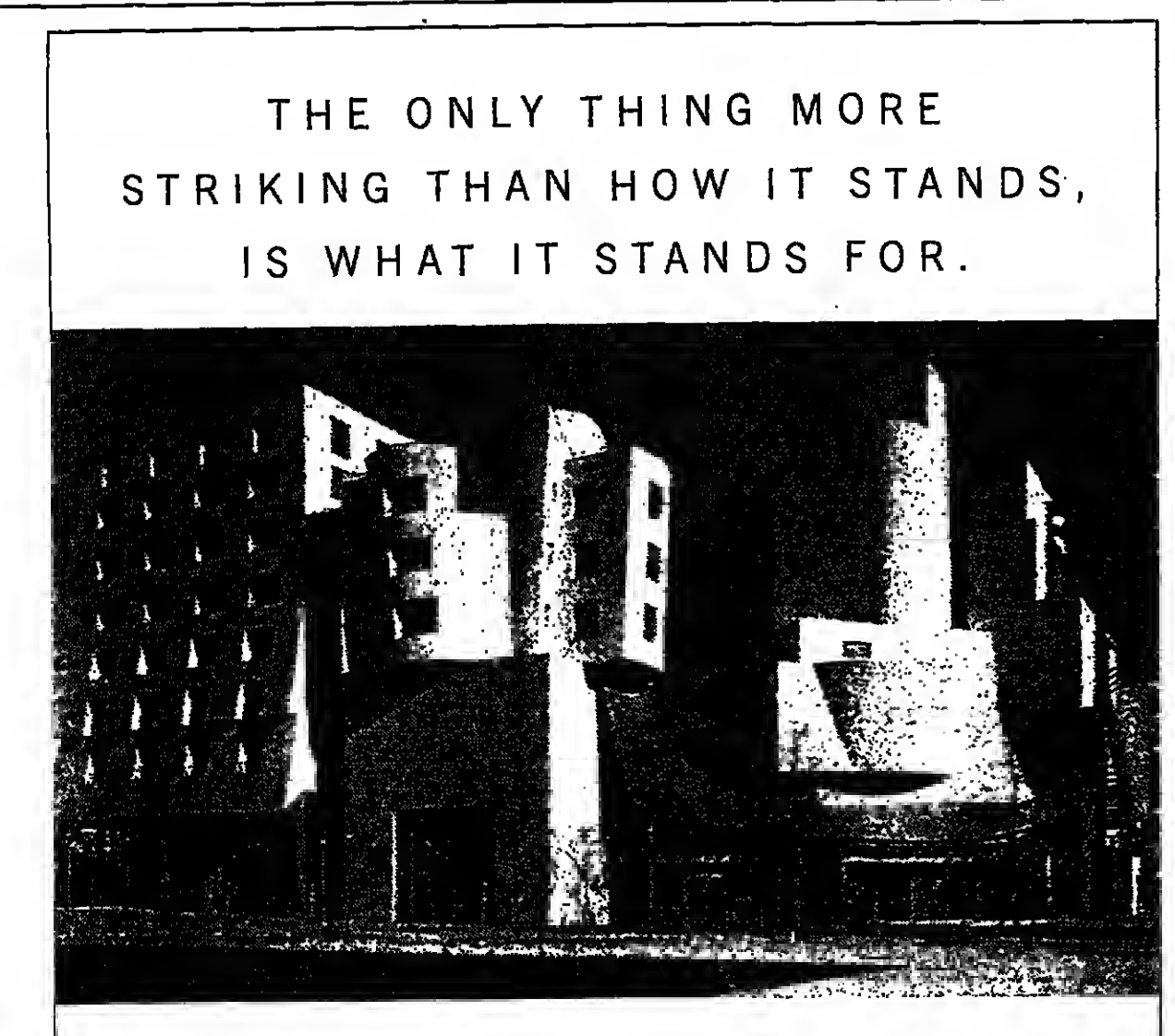
Investment in plant and equipment by German industry, which is needed to round out foreign de-

mand, "is likely to remain in the doldrums," said Nomura's Ms. Liffon.

"We're definitely at the low point in the investment cycle, but we'd have to have an incredible rise over the rest of the year to get a full-year rise," she said.

Germany's gross domestic product, the value of its total output of goods and services, grew 2.1 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, and it rose 0.5 percent from the previous quarter, the Federal Statistics Office reported.

The bullish figure was bolstered by fair weather, which helped the construction industry, and other seasonal factors. Personal consumption was flat.



THE AMERICAN CENTER.

Perhaps architect Frank Gehry describes his creation best: "The program of the American Center is charged and intense. The building has to say what's in it." Indeed, what's here is a striking program of film, music, dance and visual arts. Not to mention theaters, classrooms, even residences for visiting artists and academics. Typical? Never. Innovative? Always. It's a European home for the exchange of ideas and perspectives. In short, the world's body of artistic expression can now be found under one roof. Several roofs, actually.

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## Veterans See a New Clinton 'He's Picking Up the Lessons of History'

By William Drozdiak

PARIS — Some of them never concealed their dismay about Bill Clinton's lack of military service. They saw him as the avatar of a selfish generation that disdained sacrifice. And now that he was commander in chief, they feared their own glory would be diminished.

But after an emotional day that commemorated the heroic events on Normandy's beaches 50 years ago, many of the 8,000 veterans who wandered off at sunset among the graves of their fallen comrades acknowledged that they now saw their leader in a different light.

"We've been very worried about his learning curve, but today he showed us that he's picking up the lessons of history," said Theron R. Doseh of Littleton, Colorado, who landed at Gold Beach as a quartermaster second class at the age of 21. "Every president needs to grow, but today he showed us he's making fast strides. And he's finally taken our interests to heart."

Joseph Vaghi from Kensington, Maryland, who as an army captain helped evacuate the wounded from the assault on Omaha Beach, said: "I think there was a sincere ring to his speech when he talked about his generation being the children of our sacrifice. We were all very happy to hear what he said today."

The almost universal praise expressed by D-Day combatants for Mr. Clinton's tribute to the "forces of freedom" that turned the tide of the 20th century might start to wane as the heroes of Normandy return home from the ceremonies commemorating their valor.

But for a dozen veterans interviewed in the course of the day, the stirring events that began at Pointe du Hoc and concluded among the 9,386 white crosses could serve as a cathartic experience. Several veterans concurred in a belief that the emotional fires kindled by the 50th anniversary would forge new bonds of understanding across the generations and go a long way toward helping the Clinton administration repair its frayed relations with the military.

Woven throughout the four speeches Mr. Clinton delivered at the D-Day sites were soothing key phrases that stroked the most sensitive emotions of veterans, whose greatest exploits occurred before most Americans were born. There were no allusions to the divisive experience of Vietnam or Mr. Clinton's own ambivalent relations with the military.

Yet in unmistakable ways, he reminded his audience of skeptics that, like it or not, it was time to step aside for a new generation.

"You did your job, we must do ours," Mr. Clinton intoned at Pointe du Hoc's steep cliffs. "The Longest Day is not yet over."

For the veterans, it was the public display of respect from a younger commander in chief that they have been craving since his election. And it also nudged them toward a conciliatory reassessment of the president and the challenges he faces.

Just as Clinton is starting to see some of our problems, we also are beginning to recognize his difficulties," Mr. Vaghi said. "Society is a lot different today. It's hard to get our country behind a cause the way we did in World War II. Then it was a clear picture of right versus wrong, but today things are very much blurred."

Charles Klein, who served as a 20-year-old staff sergeant with the 5th Ranger Battalion that stormed Omaha Beach on June 6, said: "We are all beginning to understand this is a different era. In those days, we never asked questions because we knew what the enemy was. Today it's a lot harder to figure out how to mobilize the country because we can't agree on the threat."

Mr. Klein and others said they were pleased by the way Mr. Clinton depicted himself and his generation as "new pathfinders" who will pick up the torch of the D-Day legacy because many of them felt the memory of what they achieved in World War II was losing its significance with the passing of the Soviet empire and the old world order.

They said there was greater understanding among older vets that the United States must acknowledge the limits of its military capacity even as the world's sole remaining superpower. They said the United States could no longer afford to guarantee the security of wealthy allies or intervene whenever asked by the United Nations in resolve conflicts.

None of those interviewed, for example, were in favor of sending American troops to Bosnia-Herzegovina even in a peacekeeping role. They also said it was time for Germany and Japan to assume greater responsibility for their own defense, even if this presented problems for some of their neighbors.

"Clinton made a great speech today by paying us such respect," said Joe Alex from Tampa, Florida, who Monday walked the beach where he arrived 50 years ago under heavy fire as a 20-year-old combat medic.

"I think many of us are going to repay the compliment by giving him the benefit of the doubt in his job," Mr. Alex said. "It's difficult to police the world, and we need to get others to share in the task."

## Tax Officials Target D-Day Group for Mismanagement

By Bill McAllister

WASHINGTON — Publicly, these have been heady days for officials of the Battle of Normandy Foundation, a private Washington organization that played a major role in the D-Day celebrations.

On Sunday in France, foundation officials unveiled a statue of Dwight D. Eisenhower, dedicated a memorial garden to American military personnel and had former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger deliver a lecture to American students.

But privately the nonprofit foundation is in serious financial trouble, according to internal memos obtained by The Washington Post. The foundation's affairs have been in turmoil, fed by charges that its founder, Anthony C. Stout, a lawyer, has plunged the organization into debt.

Because of the debt, estimated to be at least \$1 million for this year, the foundation may be unable to complete its promised Wall of Liberty, a former top financial officer said Monday. The wall is a memorial in France that is to carry the names of American servicemen who served in Europe and are deemed eligible. Thousands of World War II veterans donated \$40 to the foundation for the honor of having their names engraved on the wall.

Both the General Accounting Office and the Internal Revenue Service are investigating the foundation for financial mismanagement and tax issues, according to the former chief financial officer, Thomas Ganitt. He said the foundation diverted \$1 million intended for the construction of the Wall of Liberty and used it for other purposes. Such actions are not illegal, he said, but he added that he was so troubled by the budgetary reliance on donations from veterans for the

wall project that he quit in April.

The foundation received \$3 million in federal funds from the sale of commemorative World War II coins, but it has depended on private donations for most of its budget, \$5 million for 1994.

According to the internal memos, the foundation's long-term survival is far from certain. "The most important thing for us to focus on right now is can we survive the next 90 days," said an April 19 memorandum from Grace Geisinger, a director.

Ed Timperlake, the third official to carry the title of foundation president this year, told the board in a May 30 memo. "The corporation is in a crisis of financial and management integrity."

A foundation official said Mr. Timperlake "left" the organization this weekend after it became apparent during a meeting Friday in Paris that he did not have the support of a majority of the directors. A source close to Mr. Timperlake said that he had quit, citing interference from Mr. Stout.

Mr. Timperlake, a former assistant secretary of veterans affairs in the Bush administration, became the foundation's president following the departure of Patrick Brady, a retired general who is president of the Medal of Honor Society.

Mr. Ganitt, the foundation's former executive director, said he and Mr. Brady had been hired after an internal review suggested that Mr. Stout be replaced by a full-time, paid executive.

Mr. Ganitt said that both he and Mr. Brady quit because Mr. Stout had continued to run the organization, obligating it to projects it could not afford. "I can't say that the guy is doing bad things, but the guy doesn't have any financial skills," Mr. Ganitt said.

Mr. Stout and Mr. Timperlake could not be reached for comment.



Mrs. Clinton addressing children on the grounds of the Rodin Museum in Paris on Tuesday.

## A Taste of Paris for Hillary Clinton Rodin Museum, Opera and 20 Minutes of Shopping

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Hillary Clinton squeezed 20 minutes of shopping into a whirlwind tour of Parisian cultural landmarks on Tuesday, including a question-and-answer session with 25 French fourth-graders.

Dressed in a mint-green, black-trimmed linen suit, Mrs. Clinton began with an all-women's breakfast at the Ledoyen restaurant on the Champs-Elysees at which Simone Veil, the social affairs minister, played host.

She had a tête-à-tête with Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of the French president, and joined her husband at a lunch with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur at the Maitland Palace.

But Mrs. Clinton also found time for a taste of Paris, visiting the Rodin Museum, being treated to a special four-minute VIP performance at the Paris opera and shopping a bit for her daughter, Chelsea.

Mrs. Clinton said she wished she had more free time and reminisced about the days when she was not monitored by a gaggle of reporters.

Recalling that she had studied French childcare and health insurance programs during a visit here in 1989, Mrs. Clinton praised France for being far ahead of the United States in this realm.

"There is much the United States can learn from that kind of national commitment," she said.

"It's really a commitment for the future, which is why my husband and those of us working with him are trying very hard to extend to our children and all of our people the security they need," she said.

Her last official stop before lunch with Mr. Balladur was the Paris Opera, where she had a front-row seat to watch part of Jerome Robbins' "In the Night."

Mrs. Clinton toured the ornate 19th-century theater, pausing to admire the brightly colored ceiling with depictions of famous opera scenes painted by Marc Chagall. Despite tight security, dozens of tourists were allowed to continue their visit of the Opera, applauding Mrs. Clinton as she ascended the marble staircase with the artistic director, Patrick Dupond.

Mrs. Clinton also strolled the grounds of the Rodin Museum, the villa where the sculptor lived and worked earlier this century.

Nearly two dozen fourth-graders from a nearby public school waited more than two hours at the foot of the monumental sculpture "The Thinker" to chat with Mrs. Clinton.

"She told us she chose to come here because she was here 15 years ago and not all the statues were here," said Claire Camberlin, 11, who spoke English with Mrs. Clinton. "She also said she had a small replica of 'The Thinker' in her office and wanted to see it in person."

(AP, AFP)

## CLINTON: 'Stay Together' Fighting Anti-Democratic Trends, He Urges

Continued from Page 1

Russia and the European Union has been working on the plan, Mr. Clinton said Monday that it was almost complete and, in his address, asked for European support.

On his first visit to France as president, Mr. Clinton held separate talks with President François Mitterrand, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and the Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris.

### A New Challenge

"The remarkable unity of the Allies during World War II — let's face it — reflected the life or death threat facing freedom," Mr. Clinton told the National Assembly, according to Reuters. "Our challenge now is to unite our people around the opportunities of peace, as those who went before us united against the dangers of war."

Mr. Clinton was only the third foreign leader to address the Na-

tional Assembly. Woodrow Wilson, U.S. president from 1916 to 1920, did so after World War I, as did King Juan Carlos of Spain in 1993.

The president used the platform to deliver a ringing endorsement of the European Union, in contrast to the more suspicious attitude toward European emancipation taken by his Republican predecessors, George Bush and Ronald Reagan.

With his wife, Hillary, looking

on from the floor of the gilded Assembly chamber, he warned that the alternative to European integration was a resurgence of militant nationalism.

"We see the signs of this disease from the purposeful slaughter in Bosnia to the random violence of skinheads in all our nations," he said. "We see it in the incendiary misuses of history, and the anti-Semitism and irredentism of some former Communist states."

## A British Vet Discovers Grave Error in France

Readers

LONDON — A British veteran attending D-Day ceremonies in France shuddered when he came across his own World War II grave, the Sun newspaper reported Tuesday.

"I could not believe my eyes," said Dennis Russell, 74, who had gone to the cemetery in Hermanville, Normandy, to remember dead comrades. "It was my name, my age and my unit carved there."

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# NEW YORK Herald Tribune

LATE CITY EDITION

North Koreans Said to Burn 10 In Army Plot

...the North Korean government has announced that it has executed 10 persons in connection with a plot to assassinate the North Korean leader, Kim Il-sung. The plot was allegedly discovered in the army, and the 10 persons were reportedly high-ranking officers. The government said the plot was part of a larger effort to overthrow the current leadership and install a new regime. The execution was carried out in a public square in Pyongyang.

ear Access

FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

...the financial markets have shown a strong recovery since the end of the war. Investors are looking for opportunities to diversify their portfolios and take advantage of the growing economy. The stock market has reached new heights, and many investors are looking for ways to capitalize on this growth. The financial industry is expected to continue to expand in the coming years.

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THE WEATHER  
Today: Fair and warm, with moderate winds.  
Temperature: 60-70.  
Detailed Report on Page 35

Vol. CIV No. 35,634

# Allies Take First Town in France; Cut Cherbourg Road at Bayeux; German Resistance Is Stiffening

## Allied Planes Cut Enemy's Supply Lines

All but Six Bridges Over Seine Destroyed, Nazi Reinforcements Barred

Aim Is to Hem Foe Into Battle Area

Over 100 Targets Hit; Full Control of Air Over France Is Maintained

By Jack Tait

By Tait and the Associated Press

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LONDON, June 7.—Again dominating the skies over and beyond the invasion beachheads, Allied aircraft, encountering slight opposition from the Luftwaffe, flew about 12,000 individual attacks today against enemy communications, supply columns, troops and army headquarters.

Almost at will, the bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Allied Tactical and Strategic Air Forces, working unobscured by the smoke of battle, ripped the enemy with more than 20,000 tons of bombs over a wide area behind the invasion beachheads.

More than 100 selected targets were attacked by all types of Allied planes, in addition to scores of others that were bombed or machine-gunned by fighters and fighter-bombers.

About eighty planes have been lost by the combined Allied air forces since Tuesday morning and most of these fell to anti-aircraft fire.

Although the Luftwaffe came up in slightly greater numbers today, only a few squadrons, perhaps some twenty planes, have driven for the beachhead areas, and Allied control of the air has still to face any sort of challenge from the German air force.

Eighty Air Force heavy bombers continued to support the ground troops attacking a number of road intersections near towns south of Caen, in an effort to block off possible streams of German reinforcements.

Fighter planes of the 8th Bomber and strafed enemy troops, tank columns and truck convoys. Sixteen Thunderbolts bombed and strafed a German armored road convoy estimated to contain between seventy-five and one hundred vehicles. Half of them were destroyed. One Mustang squadron reported knocking out five tanks and damaging fifteen others which were being towed along a French highway. German staff cars were blasted with incendiary bullets.

Attack Troops in Field

Medium and light bombers of the 8th Air Force joined with fighter-bombers in direct assaults on German troops in the field. Marauders and Havocs roared earward like dive-bombers, hitting Nazi headquarters and troop concentrations with gunfire after dropping their bomb loads.

When marauders bombed a rail center near Yvetot, they caught the Germans unloading a freight train. There was a tremendous explosion when the bombs hit. Rocket-carrying Typhoons of the 15th Bomber Group also took part.

## Demoted by Eisenhower



Lieut. Col. Henry J. F. Miller

## General Broken For Loose Talk On D-Day Date

Henry J. F. Miller Is Sent Back to U. S. for Gossip at London Cocktail Party

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Major General Henry J. F. Miller, commanding general of the 9th Air Force Service Command, has been demoted from his temporary rank to his permanent rank of lieutenant colonel and returned to this country for talking loosely of the approximate date of the invasion at a London cocktail party several weeks ago, the War Department announced today.

The fact had been revealed in London without the officer's name. The War Department declined to reveal Colonel Miller's present assignment. Reporters were told it would not do any good to locate him, as "he won't be talking any more."

The incident, it was admitted, was "quite embarrassing." A United Press dispatch from Miami, Fla., however, said Colonel Miller was a patient at the Army Air Forces Hospital at Corral (Continued on page 2, column 6)

## Glider Train, 50 Miles Long, Bolsters Allies

6 Waves of Sky Troops Reinforce Lines on Cherbourg Peninsula

Jeeps and Artillery Are Sent In by Air

U. S. Plane-Borne Forces Seize Bridges Before Foe Can Blow Them Up

By Ned Russell

By Russell and the Associated Press

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SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7.—Allied air-borne troops who had seized strategic positions in the Cherbourg peninsula in the first stage of the invasion of France were heavily reinforced last night by glider-borne forces in at least six waves, three of which formed a "sky-train" fifty miles long.

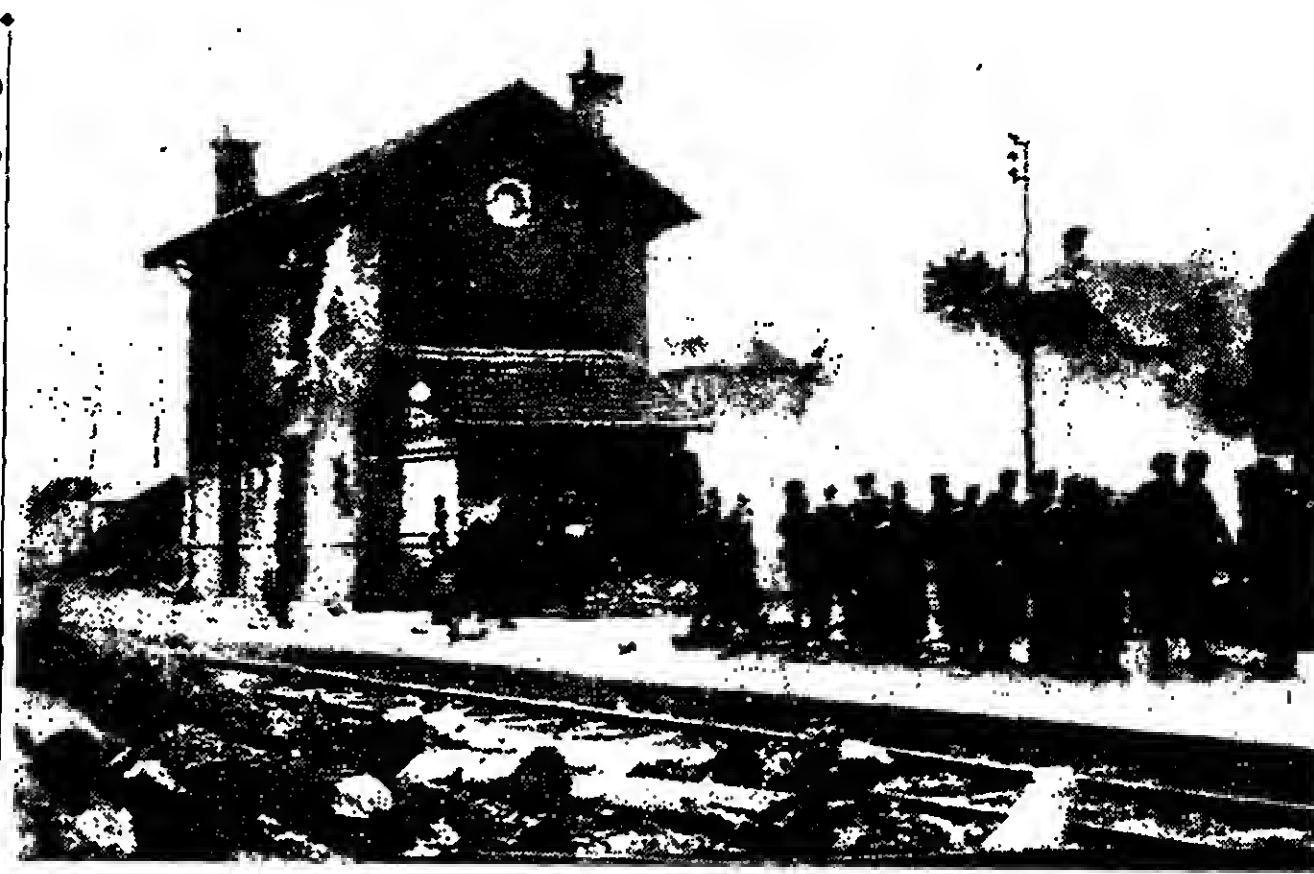
The whole plan of air-borne assault in the last forty-eight hours appears to have succeeded even more brilliantly than had been expected. At supreme Allied headquarters tonight it was said that the first air-borne troops had captured several bridges before the Germans could destroy the spans, and generally had proved already their great value in such attacks.

The air-borne troops "carried out all the tasks allotted to them," it was stated.

Got Out in Five Waves

Glider forces of the United States 9th Air Force, towed by C-47 transport planes, went out in five waves with the American reinforcements. Other gliders, towed by British planes, including four-engine Halifaxes, were hauled across the English Channel to reinforce the British air-borne troops. Fresh supplies were dropped to both forces by parachute.

The first three waves of American gliders, forming the fifty-mile-long "sky train," took off at 6:25 p. m. and carried out their assignment in broad daylight, indicating that the troops they were (Continued on page 2, column 7)



Canadian troops guarding Nazi prisoners in France. The censor has printed out railway station name.

## Enemy in Italy Unable to Stem American Tide

Disorganized Nazis Fall Back on Civitavecchia; Foe's Plans Over Ruled

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ROME, June 7.—Disorganized remnants of the 14th German Army continued to fall back upon Civitavecchia and Viterbo today, striving desperately to slow the 5th Army's advance with small rear-guard units supported by self-propelled guns.

West of Rome American patrols were halfway to Civitavecchia, having reached the vicinity of Palo, four miles from the Tyrrhenian coast. Northward the Americans advanced to within five miles of Lake Bracciano. Further east armored elements which crossed the Tiber above Rome were pushing ahead against weak resistance.

Leutenant General Mark W. Clark's order of the day claimed a major Allied victory and said the Germans were unable to prevent the destruction of their forces in Italy.

Clark said Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces were (Continued on page 2, column 2)

## U. S. Rangers Scale Chalk Cliff To Silence German Batteries

Guns of the Battleship Texas Help Clear Way for Rope Ladders; Bad Weather Interferes With Many Landings, Causing a Crisis

By Joseph Driehl

By Driehl and the Associated Press

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN BAIE DE LA SEINE, France, June 8 (Delayed).—One of the high spots of the invasion was the capture by American Rangers of German batteries near a forbidding chalk cliff rising 200 feet above the beach.

To make matters worse, the cliff is undercut, and juts out at the top. It forms such a natural obstacle that it had been said that an old lady with a broom could defend the point and sweep invaders back where they came from. Nevertheless, the fearless Rangers scaled the precipice with rope ladders and captured the German battery positions, which were turning our troops beyond the beach.

The Rangers were helped by an intense pre-invasion bombardment by the batteries of the battleship Texas. Naval support also facilitated the mission of American units.

"Thank God for our Navy," the infantry commandant messaged headquarters.

A church spire was used by the Germans to spot our ships (Continued on page 2, column 4)

## Nazi Prisoners Gape as Skies Rain 'Chutists'

Shower of Allied Troops Awes Germans; Aircraft Swarm By Constantly

By S. C. Solon

For the Combined Allied Press

WITH ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, June 7 (11 p. m.).—One forward troops, reeled after snatching a few hours' sleep last night, are moving steadily forward against undiminished German resistance. We are on the outskirts of Caen and are joining up with the Canadians.

A German tank counter-attack has been smashed. The Luftwaffe is making desperate efforts to hold up our advance and there was constant bombing of the beach area last night. The skies were never without the roar of planes—usually mixed Allied and Pock-Wulf German aircraft.

We were witnesses to the arrival of a great air-borne army that landed last night. Literally hundreds of planes swept overhead, flying very low, and disgorged colored parachutists, marking the different metropolitan units. The skies were filled with these bunches of colored silk unfolding like flowers. The French war by elevated the spectacle, which probably was the largest formation of air-borne and paratroop units used on an actual military operation.

The German prisoners watched and were staggered by this magnificent sight.

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## German Tank Blows Foiled In Caen Battle

Allied Troops Fighting for 'Flaming' Norman Town Are Reinforced

Air-Borne Landings Inland Are Reported

Eisenhower Crosses to Beachheads in British Warship With Ramsay

By Geoffrey Parsons Jr.

By Parsons and the Associated Press

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SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 8 (Thursday).—Allied forces are engaged in heavy fighting inland from their Normandy beachheads against stiffening German resistance and have captured Bayeux, ancient Normandy city, about fifteen miles west of Caen on the main route to Cherbourg, it was announced by General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters today.

Bayeux is the first enemy-held town in western Europe to fall to the invading Allied army.

The official announcement follows: "The capture of Bayeux and the crossing at several points of the Bayeux-Caen road by Allied troops is announced by the supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force."

Threat to Cherbourg

The seizure of this key town, on the important highway approach to Cherbourg from the north, threatens to isolate German troops in the Cherbourg peninsula. It may be regarded as a significant victory if, as the Germans claim, the Allies are driving across the Cherbourg peninsula in an attempt to isolate and seize France's third naval port.

German reports spoke of new landings by air-borne troops in various places of the assault zone, including the western side of the Cherbourg peninsula, near Le Havre; in the Pas-de-Calais area, between thirty and forty miles inland and twenty to thirty miles southeast of Caen, as well as in the Pas-de-Calais area. Allied headquarters emphasized today that there had been considerable reinforcement by parachute and all-terrain unspecified positions, already held.

Bayeux has a normal population close to 7,000. Thousands of American invaders have visited the town in days of peace, to see its twelfth century Gothic cathedral, said to be the oldest in Normandy, and inspect the famous medieval Bayeux tapestry which tells the tale of another famous Channel crosser, William the Conqueror.

Eisenhower Visits Beachheads

General Eisenhower went across the Channel in a Royal Navy warship today to visit the beachhead area. He was accompanied by Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, who heads the Allied naval forces, and several staff officers.

The Allies broadened their widehead between Le Havre and Cherbourg during the day, and despite continued unfavorable weather, continued to land heavy reinforcements by sea and by huge aerial fleets.

Early this morning the weather reports showed some improvement in conditions, but whether this vital factor in the operations would develop more favorably for the invasion army during the coming twenty-four hours remains to be seen. At headquarters everybody was keeping his fingers crossed.

General satisfaction was ex-

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## An Honor to the Heroes

The occasion was electric with memory and feeling, and freighted with the ambiguity that surrounds this commander-in-chief's relationship with the military. With three generations watching, President Bill Clinton kept his footing in his difficult seven-minute address on Monday at the U.S. cemetery on the bluffs above Omaha Beach. Of the Americans who fell there 50 years ago, Mr. Clinton's best phrase said it all: "They were the fathers we never knew, the uncles we never met, the heroes we can never repay. They gave us our world."

Mr. Clinton was right to opt for homage and humility rather than the soaring martial rhetoric used in the same place 10 years ago by another noncombatant chief commander, Ronald Reagan. The words touched the right chord not just for Americans, but for the British, the French, the Canadians, and eight other nationalities in the extended Allied family.

The first American president born after World War II brought generations together in a memorial rite that was as much visual as verbal. As the clouds lifted on these bluffs, Mr. Clinton called on the surviving D-Day veterans present to stand "if they can." Their lined faces fused with images of gleaming white crosses in a ceremony that was televised live to much of the world.

Still, this was a fraught passage for Mr. Clinton, who did what he could to avoid military service during the Vietnam War. Wisely, he neither sought to defend nor to explain his own past in his Normandy address: there he spoke as leader of a nation and as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces. But in press interviews, the president did deal with his own past, sometimes with equal eloquence.

"I don't regret the fact that I opposed the conflict in Vietnam and our policy there," he told NBC's Tom Brokaw. "And I did what I could honorably to bring it to an end." That affirmed the reality that Mr. Clinton and millions of his generation were fundamentally right about the Vietnam War and worked

hard to end the carnage triggered by a wrong-headed president. But in an interview on CBS, Mr. Clinton's revisionist side took over. In an aside to Harry Smith, he showed that pernicious desire to edit his own history to suit every constituency: "I had very mixed feelings about it. I tried to get myself even back into the draft because I was so confused about it." The evidence is strong that Mr. Clinton gave up his deferment after it became likely that reduced draft calls would keep him out of the army.

How refreshing if Mr. Clinton would say instead that it was right for his father's generation to fight in World War II and right for him to oppose a war that deeply damaged America as well as Vietnam.

At the military cemetery at Colleville, whose 9,623 white crosses distill the sorrows of war, Mr. Clinton spoke movingly for his own generation: "We are the children of your sacrifice. We are the sons and daughters that you saved from tyranny." A precious part of the legacy of liberty is the right to conscientiously oppose what that son or daughter may view as his or her own government's abuse of power. It would be right, on another occasion, for Mr. Clinton to make that point, in measured words rather than a television interview.

Still, he deserves credit for not trying to upstage with his own political psychodrama the truly important events commemorated at Normandy. In war and peace, the president has a role to play that goes beyond the details of an individual life. He is the vessel and embodiment of a nation's travails and triumphs. The century has known few moments that more clearly defined America's role in and value to the world than the D-Day invasion. It was a joint effort by the Allies, but it would not have succeeded without the material of American industry and the brains and sacrifice of American troops in the field.

In Normandy on Monday, those facts were ably stated and properly honored.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Open a Debate on Prisons

Prison population figures just released by the U.S. Justice Department are startling. It has been common knowledge for some time that the number of Americans in penal institutions has been going up steadily, but it is now close to 1 million. That represents a threefold increase over 1980 and an annual rate of increase of 8.5 percent. That growth rate must be halted if for no other reason than that it cannot be sustained financially.

This situation is the result of a number of factors. While some communities report a decrease in crime over the past year or two, statistics are still much higher than they were 15 years ago. Mandatory minimum sentences have swollen the prison rolls, and much-needed tighter parole policies have kept the institutions crowded. More and more drug offenders are being incarcerated — they make up 30 percent of new prison admissions — in part because of mandatory minimum sentences.

Bricks and mortar are no answer. The country cannot keep up the pace required to provide facilities for 1,000 new prisoners a week.

While crime prevention remains the long-run goal, there are realistic and more immediate steps that can be taken to address the prison problem. The first should be the elimination of mandatory minimum sentences, especially in drug cases. Then a firm line must be drawn between violent and nonviolent offenders, with nonprison alternative punishments found for the latter.

There is no question that those who commit

murder, armed robbery, rape and the like are a menace and need to be isolated — not only to punish and perhaps rehabilitate them but to protect society. But most other offenders can be penalized without incarceration if resources are available. Nonviolent criminals, even those who embezzle large amounts or betray the public trust, can be made to pay confiscatory fines, to make reparation for their crimes and to perform sentences of hard work under monitoring. We are not thinking of easy alternative chores but of real penalties of appropriate duration that would severely restrict private life and be seen by the public as justly punitive.

The supervision would be key. Intensive probation is expensive, but it works and it saves money. Electronic monitoring of geographic restrictions is ineffective if violations are not spotted and punished. Work-release is a joke if prisoners simply walk away from a halfway house. But even undertaken with sufficiently heavy monitoring, none of these steps would cost as much as incarceration, and each might offer a better prospect of rehabilitation.

There is much room for strenuous argument about all of this. We say only that the argument should be going on in mainstream politics now. Realistic alternatives to prison need to be explored, not out of misguided sympathy for criminals, but rather for the sake of citizens who deserve protection from violent criminals and more effective, less bankrupting penalties for the rest.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Congress's Fouled Image

It was to be expected that the indictment of Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, would lead to the search for larger institutional and political meanings. The indictment of one man was said to be a disaster for Congress's already terrible image. It was seen as wonderful for the Republicans, who would use Mr. Rostenkowski as a symbol for what Bill Paxon, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, called "political boss control of Congress for 40 years." Only a few mourned the travails of a man said to represent a time when loyalty ruled and deals struck and promises committed.

But even if it is wrong to generalize too much from Mr. Rostenkowski's indictment, it is true that Congress has developed a terrible reputation and that some considerable part of this is fair. The feature of this life most susceptible to correction is that which deals with the day-to-

day workings of the political system: the incessant need to raise campaign funds, the resulting rise of political action committees, the growth of a lobbying industry that trades in golf trips and the seductive like.

These are things Congress can do something about right away. If Congress is concerned about its image, it has two proposals waiting for action: one that would put tough restrictions on the gifts that members of Congress could receive, the other changing the way campaigns are financed by replacing some of the private contributions with public money.

No, these two bills would not transform Congress overnight or encourage tonight parades in honor of the probity of politicians. But they would make things better and send a message to voters that this Congress understands the sources of public frustration.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### The Burden on Rostenkowski

If Dan Rostenkowski employed ghost workers who kicked back pay for work not done, if he regularly used federal employees for work at his homes, if he used official expense accounts for purely personal enrichment in the form of cash and gifts — all to the tune of \$600,000 in taxpayer funds — if he did all those things and then tried to obstruct the federal investigation into his case, as alleged, then he deserves the

severest punishment that the law can impose. Such acts are not, as some say, standard operating procedure for powerful members of Congress. The things charged in the indictment were never accepted, at least not by the public. If Mr. Rostenkowski prevails by convincing jurors that he did not behave as charged, good for him. But if he prevails with a defense of "it's the way Congress works, everybody does it," then shame on him and on Congress.

—The Baltimore Sun

## A Worrying Tendency to Explain, to Blur, to Forget

By Peter Schneider

BERLIN — No, there was really no place for us Germans at the D-Day celebrations on the beaches of Normandy.

The simplest reason for the Allies' refusal to invite us is the most telling. From everything we know about that day, it was not the Germans who landed near Caen to free Europe from fascism.

The Russians have a significantly better reason to be upset over not being invited. Without the Red Army's victories at Stalingrad and Kursk and in Byelorussia, the Allied invasion forces would never have advanced so quickly to the Rhine.

It is true that the Red Army liberated "its" part of Europe, then forced it under Stalin's yoke. But it wouldn't have done any harm to remind the world and the Russians of the really liberating part that their Great Patriotic War played in the fight against fascism.

What does it mean that German politicians wanted to take part in the festivities in Normandy and were deeply hurt that they were not included? What in God's name did they want to celebrate there? The beginning of Germany's defeat? The beginning of France's release from German occupation?

Are they going to come begging next year for an invitation to the day memorializing the liberation of Auschwitz?

There is a pattern here. To this day, the unconscious attempt to efface the difference between assailant and assaulted characterizes the Germans' view of themselves and the stance they take on issues.

It shaped the sympathy people felt after the war for those who "went along" with the Nazis. It generated Ronald Reagan's and Helmut Kohl's handshake of "reconciliation" at Bitburg in 1985.

It inspired the attempt to memorialize both World War II victims and perpetrators with a monument in Berlin last year. It manifests itself in the warning not to take the wrong stand in the Balkans and Rwanda.

It governs the empathy people feel for those who collaborated with the East German Communist regime and the skeptical

approach they take to former dissidents.

The success of Steven Spielberg's film "Schindler's List" in Germany produced an interesting side-effect. For the first time since World War II, the public took an interest in the "other Schindlers" — the unsung, ordinary heroes who, without benefit of a resistance group or an anti-fascist organization, took it upon themselves to conceal and rescue Jews from the Nazi executioners.

About 10,000 Jews went underground during the last years of the Third Reich. Half were in Berlin, where about 1,400 survived, thanks to help from their "Aryan" friends and neighbors.

Measured against the original number of Jews living in the city — about 170,000 — that is a terribly small number. But the number 1,400 tells us something else. Given the logistics of survival — the trick of finding a safe haven, the sometimes daily flight from one hideout to the next — it is apparent that several thousand "Aryans" were involved in this perilous effort.

Until Mr. Spielberg's film came along, these facts and stories were locked away in the publications of the specialist press.

One might ask why it took a Hollywood film to acquaint us with these "other" Germans. Why were they honored only in Israel and not in Germany? Why aren't there any streets named after them? Why are their stories being read in the schools only now?

All these years after the war, one answer still rings true. Whenever Germans would try to memorialize one of these other heroes, the world would interpret it as an outrageous attempt at self-absolution by a nation of perpetrators. It is a natural objection — but does it make sense?

Does Mr. Spielberg's film exonerate the Germans? The very opposite seems the case. The story of one "good" German highlights the question why, if one German could successfully intervene, there weren't a lot more

Schindlers. If one could shelter a few targets from the state terror apparatus, then everyone who served or covered for it can no longer say that is why, after the war, Germans avoided or didn't speak of the other Schindlers.

Their example contradicted the justification myth of those who went along with the Nazis — that "there wasn't anything you could do about it," that "anyone would have done the same," that there are situations in which one has "no choice."

This myth had the advantage of reducing the difference between perpetrator and victim.

In the same vein, a well-known postwar phrase has now surfaced in the debate over the "second German past," that of East Germany: "No one who wasn't there knows what it was like — so don't pass judgment."

To the extent that this statement dampens the arrogance of someone who has never been tested, it is an appropriate warning.

The final phrase — "so don't pass judgment" — is peculiar, though. Why not judge? Only the incurably self-righteous will claim they would have resisted blackmail by

the Stasi, which shunned no method short of torture. But if I or some other person gave in and blew the whistle on a dissident colleague, isn't it only right that I or this other person be judged?

And what is wrong with honoring the not inconsiderable number who did in fact refuse to collaborate?

Why is it that West Germans positively delight in confessing that "I'm no hero," or "given certain circumstances, of course I would have been an informant, too"?

The playwright Heiner Müller recently suggested that we have a human right to be judged that we have 100 many cowardly. Maybe. If there were 100 many heroes, it might even seem a bold assertion.

At the same time, though, we would then have to proclaim our right to other equally human and undervalued urges, such as conformity, self-interest and complicity.

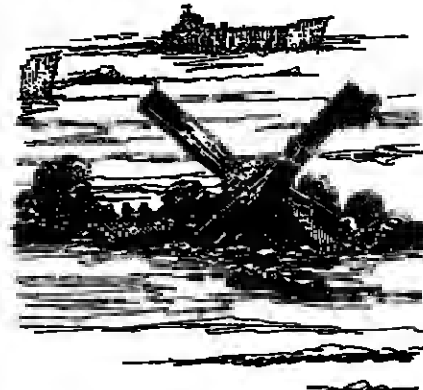
By dint of selective memory, Akide De Gasperi and Charles de Gaulle cast the anti-fascist resistance in their countries as a national trait, and based the identity of the new Italian and French republics on that assertion.

A people responsible for the Holocausts did not have the same option. But where is it written that the Germans need, out of "solidarity" with the many who went along with the Nazis, to forget the not inconsiderable number of their compatriots who showed courage, resourcefulness and decency?

France and Germany have just agreed that for the first time since World War II, German troops will march down the Champs-Élysées this Bastille Day as part of the European Union's fledgling army.

By extension, wouldn't the D-Day celebrations provide the Germans a good opportunity finally to pardon the tens of thousands of deserters who turned their backs on Hitler's criminal war and went into hiding or over to the enemy — even in Normandy?

The writer is author of "The German Comedy," a collection of essays. This was translated from the German by Leigh Hafrey for The New York Times.



'Next time, we're taking the Channel.'

## Europeans Are Managing Once Again Not to Vote About Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Once again, elections to the European Parliament are about practically everything except whether Europe. In most countries, the vote this time has been turned into a lackluster dress rehearsal for the next national election, still the real base of power for European decision-making. Voters are not much engaged.

This is the real reason for the "democratic deficit" that political leaders pretend to regret, not the clump of bureaucrats in Brussels trying to homogenize the level of law-mower noise or the content of sausages. Yet there are critical issues to be settled in the next couple of years which will determine whether there will indeed be a European power generation from now and probably what kind of Germany and Russia will emerge.

In 1979, Willy Brandt, then German chancellor, pushed through direct elections to the European Parliament, whose members were previously chosen by the national legislatures, in

hopes of bringing it closer to people and giving more lively content to the sense of European citizenship.

So far, it hasn't worked. The Parliament has received additional powers under the Maastricht treaty, which converted the European Community into the ambitious European Union. But few people are aware of it, and it still isn't enough to make them feel that they really have a stake in who votes for what in Strasbourg.

There is already too much Europe, in the sense of interdependence and integration, for disengagement and what is being called "renaissance" of many basic policies to be conceivable. And there is far from enough to be sure that it will plunge, or even stumble, on to become the "strong and united" Europe that President Bill Clinton said the United States wants for a partner.

Failure to devise an effective policy to end the war nearby in Bosnia is

widely seen as the most flagrant example of institutional Europe's lack of will and cohesion. Yet a group of French intellectuals who sought to draw attention to it by entering a list of parliamentary candidates called "Europe Begins at Sarajevo" succeeded only in demonstrating their vanity and noisy irresponsibility.

They attacked and insulted practically everybody on the French political scene, with polished rhetorical eloquence and spite, and withdrew three days later as though they had accomplished something.

In the course of demanding removal of the arms embargo on Bosnia, a way of ducking out the burden of involvement while sounding virtuous and compassionate about the war, they managed to insinuate a charge that the United States is now secretly arming Bosnian Muslims.

This charge has been made repeatedly in the French press lately, al-

ways incidentally, without any specifics, any evidence, any attribution. It has been deliberately inspired by the French Foreign Ministry, presumably as a way of coercing Washington to put pressure on the Bosnians to settle for less territory than they think they can win if they go on fighting. But the motive is not clear, no more than the basis for the accusation, which American officials deny.

That is a murky side issue, part of the devious way the game of international politics is still played. To the extent that the big issues of what kind of Europe lies ahead are put before the public, it is in opposition ostensibly to Maastricht but actually to the very idea of strengthening Europe at the expense of its sovereign states.

Still, it is revealing that few of the nostalgic nationalists dare say so outright, even in Britain, where they are called "Euroskeptics" instead of flat "anti-Europeans." The pro-Europeans find it hard to articulate their cause in a way to revive enthusiasm, although

improving economies are starting to provide a better climate, and the string of World War II 50th anniversaries coming to a climax on V-E Day next May should be a reminder of why making Europe is necessary.

It has already been decided that there will soon be a substantially bigger Europe, forcing institutional change. But what kind — stronger, weaker or most likely a mixture — is the pressing question.

If their voters agree, which is not guaranteed, then Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway will join the union. Attention will then have to swing to when, not whether, more East Europeans will be admitted.

Once again, the decisive watershed on whether Europe has been pushed to the horizon. Too bad none of the political leaders, who are making Europe, took the trouble to seek clear affirmation of the course from their voters at this last election before the map of European Union changes.

© Flora Lewis

## Is There Really Room for the Russians?

By Frederick Bonhart

RUSSELS — In a spectacular appearance in Brussels last month, Defense Minister Pavel Grachev made another move to establish Russia as a major world player, currently Moscow's main purpose. NATO will now have to move quickly and skillfully to ensure that it maintains its own purpose.

Speaking to defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, General Grachev accused the alliance of believing that Russia, with its nuclear arsenal, continued to pose a military threat. He contended that NATO's main purpose today was to maintain its position as the most powerful military structure on the European continent. He then proceeded to propose measures to ensure that it would cease to be so.

Indeed, NATO's members know

that the alliance — with its trans-Atlantic solidarity, integrated military structure and consultative mechanism — cannot be challenged militarily by any outsider. Its power is fully recognized and is the chief reason neighboring countries are clamoring for admission.

NATO's answer to the clamoring was the Partnership for Peace program. Participants are granted political and military representation at NATO, regular consultation and extensive military cooperation, but no voice in the direction of the alliance.

The offer was made to the former Soviet-bloc countries, all of which already participate in the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, or NACC, and to members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Twenty of them have since signed on. A Russian government, after initially indicating a desire to join, reversed course after the NATO air strikes in Bosnia on April 10. Its membership in

the program was left in abeyance.

But what General Grachev brought to Brussels last month was unexpected. He declared that Russia intended to join the program. And he proposed a new European security structure in which NATO would work on the same level with the European Union, the Western European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States. But this level would be subordinate to the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, presently consisting of 38 members, which in turn would take instructions from the 52-member CSCE.

Further, within NATO itself, General Grachev requested permanent consultation rights for Russia on all European and world security problems at both political and military levels. This would give the Russians access to all intelligence and data available to NATO. It would also allow Moscow to impede decisions.

Placing NATO under a UN-type superstructure would effectively prevent it from taking any actions not agreed by the whole of the CSCE. The alliance would be emasculated.

Russia's rather surprising proposal would leave NATO emasculated.

## Next Door to Rwanda, Yet More Death

By David Gritten

LONDON — We are by now accustomed to bearing of "forgotten" prisoners, languishing in jail cells all over the globe for daring to express political dissent. Yet the entire nation of Burundi has become forgotten — overshadowed by the recent appalling massacres in neighboring Rwanda.

In fact it is hard to imagine events more pressing than the human rights tragedy that has unfolded in Burundi since October. An attempted military coup then, which failed to unseat the country's first democratically elected government, was the signal for widespread bloodshed. By December, according to one estimate, more than 100,000 people had been killed. Of Burundi's 5.6 million people, nearly 1 million were displaced, most of them fleeing to neighboring countries.

Those unfortunate who sought haven in Rwanda were driven back by the atrocities there; now they live in makeshift camps, exiles in their own country. As many as 200 of these refugees die daily of malnutrition or exposure. Meanwhile, the killing continues. As recently as March, 209 unarmed civilians, including women and children, were massacred in a night raid on a suburb of the capital, Bujumbura. The perpetrators were armed men, thought to be soldiers.

It is true that a centuries-old tribal rivalry exists between Burundi's two main ethnic groups — the majority Hutu, who control the government, and the minority Tutsi, including most of Burundi's military. Yet the cycle of widespread slaughter cannot be attributed solely to ethnic vio-

lence. That serves as easy justification for outsiders to distance themselves from concern over Burundi, unable to comprehend the deeply rooted tribal tensions.

The root cause of the Burundi tragedy is that elite groups from both factions are inciting murderous violence and revenge killings: these are devastating a largely rural population that otherwise lives harmoniously. Evidence suggests that both government and military authorities have actively encouraged civilians to take the law into their hands and kill members of rival ethnic groups.

Tharcisse Bagirama, 16, would see it that way. In October, he and 180 other Tutsi adults and children were rounded up in Burundi's Ruyigi Province by a group of Hutu civilians armed with spears, knives and machetes. They were made to lie on the ground before being beaten and killed. Tharcisse was one of only two survivors, but he lost 10 family members. He is now in a refugee camp.

It is hard to know which is worse: that so many such massacres have taken place, or that they continue without apparent repercussion. The international community, in any case, must try to end the murderous cycle.

In the 32 years of Burundi's independence, killings on a comparable scale have occurred periodically — in the first military coup of 1965, then in 1969, 1972, 1988 and 1991. In 1972 alone, more than 80,000 people, mostly Hutus, were killed by armed forces.

Yet no outside power has held the perpetrators accountable.

Previous governments have refused to allow independent investigations, which could seek those responsible and help bring them to justice. The government did set up a committee of inquiry into the October massacres, but it has yet to begin work.

In this dire situation, the only safe bet is that the killings will go on.

Amnesty International believes that the international community must help the Burundi authorities to establish a human rights monitoring presence, and to begin investigating recent political violence. Clearly this is a better strategy than to wait for Burundi's government and military to regulate themselves.

Meanwhile, sustained pressure from the outside is needed to urge Burundi authorities to respect human rights. We know the harsh glare of the world's media is insufficient to persuade Burundi's rulers not to exploit tensions between communities; the massacres of 1988 were a big story for a while, but once the TV cameras and news crews left, the killings resumed.

Only international pressure can produce a rethinking in Burundi: Its elites must be made to believe that armed forces should be impartial to a nation's ethnic groups, that human rights are essential and that those who violate them will be held to account.

The writer, a free-lance journalist, was granted access to Amnesty International files for his research. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



The leadership in Moscow surely knows that such proposals are unacceptable to the West. But it also knows that NATO is keen to include Russia in the Partnership for Peace. It feels it is playing from strength.

In any case, Russia has succeeded in demonstrating its power to the Central and East Europeans and the Baltic countries, which have been doubtful about Russian intentions.

NATO faces a dilemma. To remain effective, it must retain its military structure and its automatic reaction capability, as well as the tight consultation set-up of its like-thinking members. It must also provide a credible security assurance to the non-member countries that are trying to construct political and economic systems on the Western model. It cannot, therefore, let another organization ratify its decisions, nor make them subject to Russian acceptance.

At the same time, Western leaders hope to establish a mutually satisfactory relationship. This is true not only because Russia is a nuclear superpower with large conventional military strength and a dominant geopolitical situation. More important are the genuine moves it has made toward creating a democratic

state, bound by accepted domestic and international legal structures.

Russia must therefore be made to feel that it is a responsible member of the international community, with a voice that counts.

At the forthcoming meeting of the North Atlantic Council, to open Thursday in Istanbul, NATO foreign ministers should therefore offer Russia extensive consultation on matters of common interest and declare their intention to arrive at common decisions calling for broad cooperation.

They should express a willingness to cooperate in Russian peacekeeping operations on former Soviet territory and accept reciprocal Russian cooperation elsewhere.

Such a unilateral declaration would recognize Russia's aspirations and give it an effective role, while safeguarding NATO's independence. This would not wholly meet Moscow's expectations, but it would give Russia what it needs most: recognition of its world power status.

The writer is editor of NATO's Sixteen Nations, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: A Princely Ride

BERLIN — Letters from Scherwin say that a remarkable journey on horseback is about to be undertaken by Prince Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg, who has been on a tour in the Holy Land. Prince Adolph, who is an enthusiastic young sportsman, has arranged to ride the whole distance from Pera, Turkey, to Scherwin, accompanied only by his military tutor. This will be on a par with the famous ride of Charles XII of Sweden from Constantinople to his native country.

enabled them to correct their range. A man of 54, Franck was formerly a major in the Austrian army. He deemed it advisable to go to Spain last July but imprudently crossed the frontier to claim some luggage at Hendaye, where he was arrested.

### 1944: Allies Near Caen

WITH ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES — [From our New York edition:] Our forward troops, rested after snatching a few hours' sleep last night [June 6], are moving steadily forward against undiminished German resistance. We are on the outskirts of Caen and are joining up with the Canadians. A German tank counter-attack has been smashed. The Luftwaffe is making desperate efforts to hold up our advance and there was constant bombing of the beach area last night. The skies were never without the roar of planes. We were witnesses to the arrival of a great air-borne army that landed last night.

### 1919: Death for a Spy

PARIS — A Paris court-martial yesterday [June 7] passed sentence of death on Rodolphe Franck, a clever Austrian spy, who, by the use of forged papers, had managed to remain in Paris until July 1918. When the Germans were shelling Paris with "Big Bertha," Franck noted the points where the shells fell and the information he sent to the Germans

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## In Paris, the Return of the Furies

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — Revolution and resistance are themes that ripple through 30 years of Ariane Mnouchkine's extraordinary Théâtre du Soleil. She has revolutionized the stage, making popular theater in hard places — the wooden seats at the Cartoucherie are very hard indeed — mixing genres and crossing borders.

The Frenchwoman that Le Monde refers to as "our greatest man of living theater" has created a company that looks like no other. Actors make Shakespearean entrances and exits in Japanese Noh masks and perform Euripides to Indian ritual dances. Her Shakespeare cycle traveled to Munich and Los Angeles and her Greek tragedies ("Les Atrides") toured Europe and had a triumphant run at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

These days, every show brings in rapt audiences — Mnouchkine is feted and bowed down to, a surprising twist for a champion of the 1960s counterculture. Her first collective creation at the Cartoucherie, "1789," was improvised street theater, tightly orchestrated; since, a succession of dramas have appeared, spurred by that same vitality, as if they were staged a hairbreadth from events like the French Revolution.

Yet, with the exception of Hélène Cixous' plays like "L'Hispanique Terrible mais Inachevée" (The Terrible, Unfinished Story of Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, of 1985) and "L'Inde" (1987-88), Mnouchkine has rarely treated recent history.

"La Ville Parjure ou le Réveil des Enlées" (The Deceiving City or The Awakening of the Furies), a new play by Cixous, brings back the

Furies to deal with scandal of the decade: the infection of hemophiliacs by the AIDS virus.

The stage where Agamemnon waited for a fair wind to sail for Troy is designed as another kind of walled city, a pretty-colored tent city set in a vast cemetery. The walls are decorated with inscriptions — Christian and Hebrew — in a shelter for the sick and homeless. Beggars limp

*Mnouchkine gives this cast of characters mythic proportions.*

on, dragging their bundles, and a group of bag ladies huddles in the stone crevices, a Greek chorus revived. The cemetery janitor, an old crane, plays chief sage and storyteller; the others call her Aeschylus.

A pale young mother with gray hair takes center stage; she talks about leaving this plagued city, about doctors "wolves dressed in white" who were responsible for the death of her sons. She would like to hear a word of regret, a request for pardon from the public figures who betrayed her trust and mishandled her sad case — doctors, lawyers, ministers of health and wealth. The boys come back to visit their mother in a dream. An angel of death, a gaunt bird of prey straddles the gate.

Three weird sisters make their entrance; they are Furies who cackle with graveyard humor and fit right in with this gang of the living dead. After spending 5,000 years underground, the Furies have been driven to the surface, they have a job to do and set about bringing the public servants to trial.

"One day the lambs learned that their shepherds were wolves," Cixous says in her introduction to the drama. The story of hemophiliacs, infected by transfusions of HIV-contaminated blood, is a scandal that won't go away. This is the contemporary tragedy that Cixous and Mnouchkine have taken before public opinion at the Cartoucherie.

Mnouchkine has spent so much time with the Greeks, she knows how to make their skulking warriors and belittling Furies human. Where she demystified the heroic Achilles, she gives this cast of characters mythic proportions — Achilles had only his heel to worry about; these notables are slated to wander forever in some ecumenical hell. The women, with few exceptions, are heroines — the Mother Courage figure, the wise old witches, even the Furies have a pungent charm.

The troupe has lost some brilliant members since "Les Atrides," but Renata Ramos Maza, a newcomer, makes a touching mother, Myrtam Azenot is a fine Aeschylus; more Jewish mama than Greek poet, she provides comic relief. There are eruptions of harsh Brechtian humor among the rumbles of doom, but although actors rush the stage with a conquering step, there is a back and forth rhythm rather than a forward sweep to the action.

Nathalie Thomas and Marie-Hélène Bouvet have designed faded rags for the disinherited, sleek black coats for the wicked and bright red tops for the dead boys, and you can feel the director's steady gaze, meeting out justice. Mnouchkine's artistry is such that she can keep an audience on edge for hours, but perhaps not for the entire six hours that this two-part drama takes to unfold.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.



A scene from Hélène Cixous' "La Ville Parjure," directed by Ariane Mnouchkine at the Théâtre du Soleil.

## Shiro Toyoda: Retrospective For Film Master

By Christine Chapman

NEW YORK — The film director Shiro Toyoda, from the Golden Age of Japanese cinema, the 1950s and 1960s, is being honored for the first time in the United States on both East and West coasts in a retrospective of movies he made from 1937 to 1973.

In New York at the Japan Society (through June 24) and in Berkeley, California, at the Pacific Film Archive (through June 30), Toyoda, celebrated in Japan as the cinematic interpreter of *jūnō-gaku*, or pure literature, alters a new generation to techniques of realism and ideas about feminism that are integral to films he made 30 and 40 years ago.

"My interests are in strong, living personalities among the common people — those who after being knocked and kicked never fall

or sink," he once explained to an interviewer.

He might have been describing himself. Born in Kyoto in 1906, he was a sickly boy who fell in love with literature and theater. He went to Tokyo to become a playwright but was advised by his teacher to try the movie business.

At 18 he joined the Shochiku Kamata Studio and worked as an assistant director. His first film so impressed the studio head that he was assigned to another. Both failed commercially and Toyoda was told to train for another five years. By that time silent films had given way to talkies and, changing studios in 1936, Toyoda got the chance to turn a best-selling novel, "Waka Hito" (Young People), into a hit.

During his 47-year career he made more than 60 films and became a major director along with his contemporaries Akira Kurosawa and Yasujiro Ozu. He died in 1977 at 71, earning the American Film Institute's praise as "a master adapter, a true actor's director and one of the Japanese cinema's finest craftsmen."

Toyoda and his parent studio, Toho, drew plots from the best work of the literary elite. The Japanese obsession, or affectation, with labeling seemingly serious novels by important writers as "pure literature" was a bonanza for directors of Toyoda's artistry. He popularized the novels for masses of moviegoers to whom they became real life, not fiction. His innovative use of the camera to create shifting



Hisaya Morishige in Toyoda's "Twilight Years" (1973).

points-of-view and his penchant for close-ups gave the work immediacy.

Certainly "Snow Country," by the Nobel Prize winner Yasunari Kawabata, is remembered as much for Toyoda's interpretation as it is for Kawabata's sensuous prose. Those images of tall snow walls and small straw-walled figures walking through them are unforgettable.

PRODUCED in 1957 from the novel, which was written between 1937 and 1947, "Snow Country," or "Yukiguni," shows Toyoda at his best and most tireless. The charm and totem come from the same source: a realistic technique that pays close attention to the details of rooms, alleys and streets, the changing of clothes, the repetition of lovers' quarrels. Toyoda puts the viewer in another world and leaves him there too long.

"The only problem I have with him is that occasionally he's redun-

dant," said Kyoto Hirano, the director of the Japan Society's Film Center. "Americans in particular may feel that 20 minutes can be cut. But I am amazed by the diversity of his genres: folk legend, comedy, melodrama, tragedy, fantasy. He does them all and gets superb acting from popular stars."

For comic novels like Masuji Iwano's "Kikame Ryukan," titled "The Hotelman's Holiday" for the 1958 film, Toyoda centers the action on the antics of tourists and hoteliers in a newly prosperous postwar Japan.

The satire on Japan circa 1960 hits the high points: the hustling of a new society, the bravado of the entrepreneur, the good humor and ingenuity of the little guy trying to step up. Toyoda's camera doesn't dwell on emotion here but on the relentless pace of urban life.

Christine Chapman is a free-lance journalist specializing in the arts.

## The Rebirth at Glyndebourne

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — The challenge to the architect Michael Hopkins at Glyndebourne was to blend a modernly efficient opera house with the bucolic environment of a country mansion in rural East Sussex. He has triumphed.

The debut opera for the new house was Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," celebrating to the day the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera in 1934, the eccentric idea of a wealthy country squire and opera lover, John Christie, now perpetuated and administered by his son, Sir George Christie.

The new theater is, like its predecessor, an annex to the manor house, but much larger, more spacious and higher, seating 1,300 as opposed to 800 in the old house, thus permit-

ting a limited number of lower-priced seats, plus standing room.

What astonishes the visitor is to be reminded not of a modern theater, but of a 17th- or 18th-century European Baroque theater — horseshoe-shaped, with three tiers above the parterre and elevated foyer circle. It is intimate, if not so cozy (and uncomfortable) as the old house, and while the bucolic setting has, to some extent, been compromised, it has not been violated.

The improvement in technical efficiency, spaciousness and sight lines more than compensates for what may have been lost. The adjoining meadows where sheep still safely graze provide the essential frame.

As for the vital matter of acoustics, assessments have been generally favorable, although varied, depending upon where the listener has been sitting. For those listening from the foyer circle beneath an overhanging balcony, the singers seem unduly favored over the orchestra. Some of those placed forward in the stalls have reported the opposite.

The opening "Marriage of Figaro" was typical Glyndebourne: an international cast of mostly youngish, but by no means inexperienced, singers, thoroughly rehearsed. Outstanding is the American Renée Fleming as the Countess.

The London Philharmonic under Bernard Haitink, the festival's music director from 1978 to 1989, provided, as always at Glyndebourne, exemplary support. Musical virtues compensate for too busy a staging by Stephen Medall and sets by John Gmter appropriate neither to Mozart/Da Ponte nor to the new house.

The season continues through Aug. 25, with "The Marriage of Figaro" in repertoire through July 15. There are new productions of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and revivals of Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" and Britten's "Peter Grimes."

Henry Pleasants is a London-based author and critic who specializes in music and opera.

## A Humane and Endearing Lear

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Robert Stephens "King Lear" has come, trailing clouds of his reborn theatrical glory, from Stratford to the Barbican in Adrian Noble's Royal Shakespeare Company production. Noble, here as in the Kenneth Branagh "Hamlet" and the less successful Derek Jacobi "Macbeth," is intent on telling the tale: His Shakespeare is not so much the Elizabethan poet as the Victorian novelist, and Noble sets out the story much after the fashion in which 1930s Hollywood directors like George Cukor would tackle the classics, going heavy on the narrative and light on interpretation of character.

Thus Stephens' Lear is an endearing old buffer, midway from Edward VII to George V perhaps. He strips himself easily of his kingdom and majesty, falls out with his daughters and heads off into the storm only then to discover

he has come somewhat lightly dressed for the inclement weather. This is not, perhaps, a great Lear, but it is one of the most humane and touching and accessible I have ever seen.

Around him, Noble has assembled a cast of whom wondrously make you reconsider their characters too: Jenny Quayle is the Regan who can cry even as she punishes her father's vanity;

### LONDON THEATER

Simon Russell Beale the strange, sinister Edgar; Owen Teale the mad, matinee-idol Edmund apparently in training on the beach for Heathcliff; David Bradley a heart-breaking Gloucester. Only when the great globe above the stage weeps sand does Noble get threateningly close to a concept gone wrong.

Back in 1935, "Murder in the Cathedral" made T. S. Eliot's name as a playwright and launched one of the most eccentric and short-lived of all British theatrical fashions, that of verse drama. By 1955, it was as dead a form as

Restoration comedy or Victorian melodrama and has since then been only sparingly revived. Thus "Murder in the Cathedral" will come to new to many of its audiences, while for better or, usually, worse, Eliot's fame has a better chance of contemporary survival in "Tom and Viv" or "Cats." Yet Stephen Pimlett's steady production of the Barbican Phil with Michael Feast in the title role, does manage to turn often leaden verse into active drama. As for the rest of the cast, you feel the rock of God is not so much beneath their feet as roared around their necks.

Only in a wonderfully funny, cynical apology, which Eliot admitted he had borrowed in tone and style from Shaw's epilogue to "Saint Joan," does his play really leap to life. What has been for a couple of hours a tone poem written in the form of sermons suddenly becomes a black comedy in which the four murdering knights defend themselves: "Was this really murder, or suicide while of unsound mind," asks one, noting that Thomas à Becket has left his cathedral doors open and invited violence just by standing inside them.

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## The Kurt Cobain Story: Roadblocks Beset the Film Version

By Richard Harrington  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — I heard NBC was initially interested but wanted to play down the suicide and the drugs," says Dave Thompson, author of the quickie unauthorized bio "Never Fade Away: The Kurt Cobain Story." Thompson is referring to newspaper reports that network television had considered a movie about the short life and sudden death of Nirvana's lead singer.

In the aftermath of three "Long Island Lolita" and

two Menendez brothers movies, such restraint is probably more indicative of Attorney General Janet Reno's attentions than late-blooming industry conscience, though a Los Angeles Times report noted that the networks weren't particularly interested in the youthful demographics of Nirvana fans and felt that older audiences wouldn't care who Cobain was — and probably wouldn't know.

Thompson is an interested observer because the film rights to his paperback book have been picked up by Los Angeles-based Paradigm Talent, which is talking to interested producers and has already assigned one of its clients, Richard DiLello, to write the script. DiLello, who has written scripts for "Colors" and

"Bad Boys," is best known in music circles as the author of the Beatles biography "The Longest Cocktail Party: An Insider's Diary of the Beatles." DiLello was "house hippie" and public relations director at Apple Records from 1968 to 1970.

"Some people don't like even the idea of a Cobain film. It's just being so exploitive of something so tragic," says Janet Billing of Gold Mountain, Nirvana's management company. "The whole idea of it is really upsetting. I can't find a word in the English language strong enough to express how we all feel about this."

"Michael Azzarad's book 'Come As You Are' is truly the Nirvana story," says Thompson. Azzarad, whose book was also unauthorized but written with

the cooperation of the band, has reportedly turned down several offers to sell the film rights.

The Thompson adaptation is not the only Cobain story being shopped: Scenarios have reportedly been offered by Cobain's mother and several associates. "There is a built-in exploitation," says the Paradigm agent Gary Pearl, who purchased the rights to "Never Fade Away." The way to avoid that, he says, "is to have really top talent developing it, people who are interested in the band and the people, and that's what we're searching for."

As for music rights, Pearl remains hopeful. "It would be great to have the support of Geffen [Nirvana's label] and the Cobain estate."

### BOOKS

#### THE WATERWORKS

By E. L. Doctorow. 253 pages.  
\$23. Random House.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE inspiration for E. L. Doctorow's haunting new novel, "The Waterworks," clearly comes from a mysteriously sinister four-page story, "The Water Works," which appeared in the author's 1984 collection, "Lives of the Poets." In the story, the narrator follows a black-bearded man to an artificial reservoir somewhere north of a city, and watches as the man pulls a drowned child from the water and drives away in a carriage.

If you take the elements of the story, which appears in slightly altered form as a dream late in the novel, you have the foundation of the mystery unfolded by one Melville, a New York City newspaper editor who describes a strange series of events that took place in 1871. As Melville tells it, early in that year his most brilliant free-lance, Martin Pemberton, announced one day that his father was still living.

But when Martin stopped showing up for book-reviewing assignments and Melville started looking into his whereabouts, he learned that the young man had meant what he said quite literally: Twice Martin had recently caught sight of his father riding with other men in a carriage.

To make a fascinatingly ominous mystery seem out and dried, they learned that instead of dying, Augustus Pemberton had struck a Faustian bargain with a menacingly brilliant doctor whose experiments involved the orphaned children of the city. Thus the dark vision of Doctorow's short story is expanded into a nightmare from which Martin Pemberton barely awakes.

Now, without giving away too

much, one can describe "The Waterworks" on one level as a Gothic tale with the same concern about moral science that moved Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley to write "Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus." But Doctorow's novel is far from a period piece.

First, the modern elements of the narrative rescue it from datedness: "I want to keep the chronology of things but at the same time to make their pattern sensible, which means disrupting the chronology," explains Melville at one point.

Then, the novel's themes do have their contemporary relevance. Doctorow is not so much commenting on 19th-century science as on any technology undertaken without moral guidelines, and the victimized children could be the innocent homeless of any era. As for the period, which the narrator describes as a time of recovery from the Civil War: This has parallels in the present

post-Vietnam, post-Cold War era, when the country's future commitments have still to be defined.

Yet neither the Gothic plot nor the contemporary thematic parallels are what lend this novel its unusual vitality. What keeps the reader absorbed from page to page is the author's marvelous historical imagination, which conjures an era out of details like the red and blue papers that people used to put in their windowpanes on the Fourth

of July, like the cold showers used in morgues to keep the cadavers fresh and like the anti-Darwinian Sunday sermons that once constituted Monday-morning news.

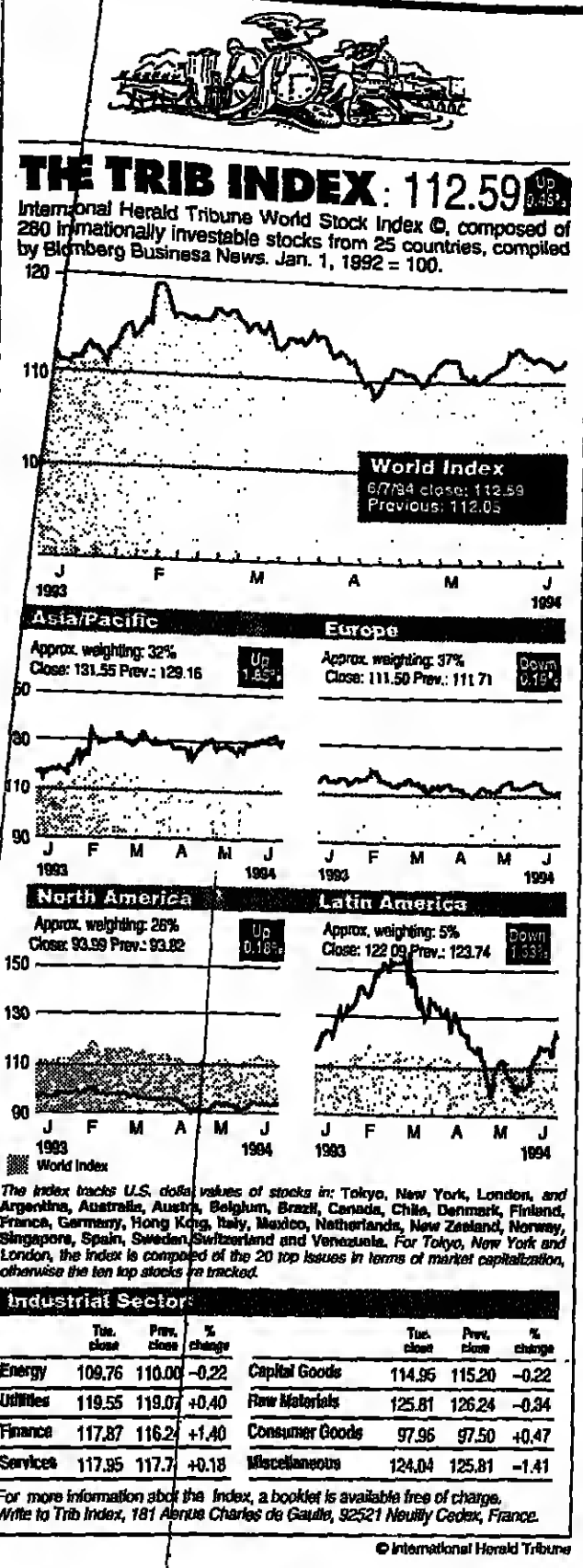
And what lends the narrative its tension is a familiar quality in Doctorow's fiction, namely the threat he perceives in untrammeled power.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times		This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.	
FICTION			
This Week	Last Week	On the list	
1 THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	1	14	
2 INCA GOLD, by Clive Cussler	3	4	
3 REMEMBER ME, by Mary Higgins Clark	2	6	
4 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	5	95	
5 WALKING SHADOW, by Robert B. Parker	1	1	
6 "K" IS FOR KILLER, by Sue Grafton	4	7	
7 THE FIST OF GOD, by Frederick Forsyth	8	5	
8 THE ALIENIST, by Caleb Carr	7	8	
9 NIGHT PREY, by John Sandford	15	2	
10 THE OAY AFTER TOMORROW, by Allan Folsom	6	7	
11 PRINCE CHARMING, by Julie Garwood	9	2	
12 TUNNEL VISION, by Sara Paretsky	1	1	
13 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel	12	60	
14 ACCIDENT, by Danielle Steel	10	16	
15 ALL GOOD THINGS... by Michael Jan Friedman	1	1	
NONFICTION			
1 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor	1	56	
2 STANDING FIRM, by Dan Quayle	2	3	
3 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	4	24	
4 REBA: My Story, by Reba McEntire with Tom Carter	3	5	
5 BEYOND PEACE, by Richard Nixon	6	3	
6 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	5	13	
7 OLO SONGS IN A NEW CAFE, by Robert James Waller	7	8	
8 HOW WE DIE, by Sherwin B. Nuland	8	14	
9 SAVED BY THE LIGHT, by Daphne Brinkley with Paul Perry	9	7	
10 THE HALDEMAN DIARIES, by H. R. Haldeman	1	1	
11 SOUL MATES, by Thomas Moore	10	21	
12 DIPLOMACY, by Henry Kissinger	11	7	
13 I WOULDN'T TAKE NOTHING FOR MY JOURNEY NOW, by Mary Astor	14	35	
14 HAVING OUR SAY, by Sarah and A. Elizabeth Delany with Amy Hill Heath	13	27	
15 ZLATA'S DIARY, by Zlata Filipovic	16	12	
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1 IN THE KITCHEN WITH MOOSE, by Rosie Daley	1	6	
2 MAGIC EYE II, by N. E. Thing Enterprises	2	6	
3 MAGIC EYE, by N. E. Thing Enterprises	3	20	
4 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	4	54	





## Expatriates: Off the Gravy Train

By Erik Ipsen  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Expatriate executives live in posh neighborhoods, send their kids to expensive schools, and regularly on the finest imported foods — and now increasingly worry that the gilded gravy train that brought all these riches has finally made its last stop at their doorstep.

"I think it is just outrageous," said a London-based management consultant recently transplanted from New York. "Organizations like mine that used to be a lot more willing to listen to our gripes now just throw us into a formula and say 'take it or leave it.'"

Decades after the first modern multinational firms boldly began packing their executives off across the seas, the logic of lavishing extraordinary pay and perquisites on extraordinary people has foundered on the shoals of economy.

An American executive working in Britain said overseas experience had increasingly become mandatory for entry into top management. With that shift, he said, the pool of willing expatriates has swollen immeasurably — as has the leverage of their employers.

It is as simple as the law of supply and demand. "If you are not willing to become an expatriate on their terms, there is always someone else who will," he said. "They know it, and I know it."

Overseas postings, once officially classed as hardship assignments, have grown commonplace enough for employers to rethink their entire approach. "Ten years ago, when we moved here, we negotiated a very little piece of our contract," said an American banker who moved with his family to London in the early 1980s. "These days you don't negotiate."

From the posh precincts of Manhattan to London's and Tokyo's ritzy neighborhoods — precincts that generations of expatriates had come to expect as their overseas due — that is lousy news indeed.

Adding insult to injury, even expat prestige is now ebbing.

"It has become more or less common to work abroad, so there is no longer a perceived advantage when it comes to promotions."

**'If you are unwilling to become an expatriate on their terms, there is always someone who will.'**

An American in Britain

said Hisashi Aoyagi, a financial analyst who moved to London with the securities house Nikko Europe nearly seven years ago. He said the old image of expatriates as a select few destined for the corporate fast track had faded badly in recent years.

For employers, this is welcome news. The compensation consultants Towers Perrin, for instance, calculate that an American executive with total U.S. compensation of \$104,000 a year costs his or her company more than four times as much, \$430,000, in Tokyo. The same executive shipped off to Europe would still cost his or her employers nearly twice as much as at home.

To cut those costs, more and more companies are telling employees that they can stay abroad as long as they like but that after anywhere from three to five years they will have to forgo their plush packages.

"We now transition our people off their expatriate packages after five years," said Ed Weihenmayer, head of human resources at Salomon Brothers in New York.

It is in cost-of-living adjustments that employers are laying their most successful sieges against the cost of having executives abroad. In the past those adjustments were a windfall for the simple reason that the matter of just how expensive it was to live abroad was often grossly overstated.

The key assumption had long been that executives would take their shopping habits and even brand preferences with them wherever they went.

"The old idea was that Americans, for instance, would go to Harrod's to buy their Skippy peanut butter or B&M baked beans," said Stephen Cummings, director of compensation services in London for ORC, which among other things is the world's largest supplier of cost-of-living data to companies.

The standard cost-of-living adjustment assumes that in Tokyo, Americans will still polish off 2.8 pounds of beef a week, irrespective of price. Now, the benefits consultants are offering employers customized cost-of-living indices.

ORC's efficient purchaser index, for example, assumes what numerous surveys suggest is the reality — that expats quickly learn to shop and eat like locals. That change alone cuts adjustments by as much as 20 percent.

HSBC Holdings, parent of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, recently changed its policy on cost-of-living adjustments to allow its expatriate staff six months to find their bearings. After that, their adjustment is pared back on the assumption that they have discovered.

See EXPATS, Page 13

## OECD Targets Unemployment And Inflation

### Ministers Seek To Calm Markets Report on Jobs Urges Flexibility

By Alan Friedman  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Senior U.S. and European finance officials launched an effort Tuesday to counter inflation fears in global financial markets that have driven up long-term interest rates in recent weeks.

The officials played down the threat of inflation in a series of remarks described by one U.S. Treasury official as a "unified effort to calm skittish markets." The comments were made by finance ministers and European Union commissioners attending an annual Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meeting here.

In recent weeks, inflation fears on both sides of the Atlantic have caused yields on European government bonds to soar, raising concerns that high rates could slow economic recovery.

Lloyd Bentsen, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said the U.S. economic recovery was well under way but stressed that "inflation is not a threat." He acknowledged, however, that "a partial disconnect is taking place in long-term rates between the European market and the American market."

Mr. Bentsen also announced that the U.S. and Japan had expanded their so-called framework trade negotiations by resuming talks on opening financial-services markets, including banking.

Gunter Rexrodt, the German economics minister, predicted that his country's 1994 inflation would drop below 3 percent and said there was a good chance it would decline further in 1995.

Mr. Rexrodt called the recent increase in long-term interest rates "a cause for concern." He said it probably reflected a substantial gap between savings and investment needs, as well as differences

The jobs study — which suggests diluting minimum wage protection and making hiring and firing easier — was presented by Jean-Claude Paye, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. It was approved by finance and labor ministers attending the OECD's annual meeting here.

Mr. Paye, who diplomats say is almost certain to be replaced after his second five-year term runs out in September, stressed that the relevance of policy proposals would differ from country to country.

The OECD report, which will be discussed at the meeting of Group of Seven industrialized nations in Naples next month, contains nine broad policy planks that are subdivided into more than 60 detailed proposals.

Among the main proposals contained in the report are suggestions for making wages more flexible, cutting payroll taxes for employers, making working hours more flexible and making it easier to fire people while protecting workers against unfair dismissal.

Also included are proposals to improve education and training, help companies have more access to know-how and encourage the creation of new enterprises. The study also suggests shortening the period during which workers can claim unemployment benefits and cutting income taxes for low-wage workers.

The OECD secretariat in Paris will now follow up by producing specific policy recommendations.

—ALAN FRIEDMAN

See INFLATION, Page 12

## German Flooring Firm Charged With Fraud

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BIELEFELD, Germany — The entire management board of Balsam AG was arrested on Tuesday as prosecutors investigated whether directors had inflated the flooring company's order book to borrow money for financial speculation.

Jost Schmiedeskamp, chief prosecutor in Bielefeld, said Balsam's premises were searched after its chief financial officer, Klaus-Detlev Schlienkamp, admitted the company had gained access to credit on the basis of fake data.

The fraud was believed to amount to 1.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$958 million). The money was allegedly used for speculation in financial markets.

Mr. Schlienkamp confessed to the fraud and implicated three other executives, Friedel Balsam, Dietmar Orlieb and Horst-Bert Schultes, who denied the allegations, the prosecutor said. Mr. Balsam is majority shareholder of the company.

Building projects had been valued at up to 60 times their worth, according to the accusations.

German lenders already are reeling from the collapse of the real estate development company Dr. Jürgen Schneider AG, whose founder disappeared in April, leaving his company to file for bankruptcy with bank debts of 5 billion DM.

Last year, banks had to bail out Metallgesellschaft AG, whose rescue cost lenders and major shareholders 3.4 billion DM. The industrial and trading company lost about 2.3 billion DM on positions in U.S. oil markets.

German bank stocks skidded Tuesday as rumors flew about a real-estate collapse, although Balsam was not the company named. Deutsche Bank reportedly owns 15 percent of Balsam.

Mr. Schmiedeskamp said the motive for the suspected fraud apparently lay in economic problems that had beset the company since the early 1980s. The company, which specializes in flooring for sports arenas, had been running at a operating loss since then and was "ripe for insolvency," he said.

Mr. Schmiedeskamp said investigations had uncovered that Procede GmbH, a factoring company for export trade, had financed the excessive claims.

Balsam employs 1,500 employees worldwide in around 30 subsidiaries.

(Reuters, AP)

**Schneider Chief Released**

Didier Pincus-Valencienne, chairman of Schneider SA of France, was released from a Belgian jail after paying 15 million Belgian francs (\$438,000) and promising not to talk to the press, Bloomberg Business News reported from Brussels.

## MEDIA MARKETS

### New Form of Status @work

By Steve Lohr  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — In late 1990, Alain Fied Realty Inc. of Saratoga, California, plunged into the electronic age with a vengeance. Employees were given personal computers and when the company joined Internet, the plot web of computer networks, each worker was assigned an electronic-mail address.

Even in the real-estate company's Silicon Valley home, however, the initial reaction to those addresses — listed on business cards and thus the outward sign of its high-tech move — was lukewarm at best.

Some agents complained that the arcane computer language — jones@ap.com, for example — looked like messy typographical errors. Potential customers were puzzled.

In the last six months or so, those attitudes have changed, said Helen Pastorino, president of the agency. "We were ridiculed before as being weird or nerdy," Ms. Pastorino said. "But now, our E-mail address is seen as being progressive and with it."

For businesses of all types and sizes, the electronic-mail address is rapidly becoming not just a tool but a status symbol. The person who has one — or better yet, several — is instantly regarded as a card-carrying member of the information age.

But not everywhere. In the corporate world, a card-carrying member of the information age is a card-carrying member of the information age. To the corporate world, there is a strict pecking order, all firmly visible in the alphabet soup of letters and numbers.

"Your N address says volumes about who you are, about what community you hang in and whether you're a cybersnob or a cyberchick," said Paul Saffat of the Institute for the Future, a research organization in Menlo Park, California.

The so-called cachet of an electronic-mail address did not get in the business community and extends beyond it.

## Metall Aims For Further Staff Cuts

Agence France-Press

DUESSELDORF — Metallgesellschaft AG, the troubled German mining and metals-processing company that barely escaped bankruptcy late last year, should employ no more than 20,000 people in the long run, Karl-Josef Neukirchen, the company's group chairman, said Tuesday.

The company's work force totaled 43,300 at the end of the 1993 financial year. The company employed 65,000 the previous year.

Mr. Neukirchen said that after the sale of several subsidiaries, Metallgesellschaft would concentrate on its core businesses of metals trading, specialty chemicals and industrial installations.

The group should then record annual sales in the range of 13 billion to 14 billion Deutsche marks (around \$8 billion). Sales totaled 26.1 billion DM in the 1993 financial year.

"If the recovery plan succeeds, group debts to the banks at the end of 1995 will be at their lowest level ever, and we will again have a company enjoying lasting profitability," he said.

The group lost almost 2 billion DM in the 1993 financial year.

At the end of May, the company announced that it would sell two subsidiaries, Buderus AG and Leuninger Montan Transport AG.

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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										June 7				Eurocurrency Deposits			
	\$	£	DM	¥	₹	₪	₧	₡	₪			Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc			
American Express	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of America	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Europe	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Japan	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of London	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Mexico	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of New York	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Paris	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Rome	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Spain	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Switzerland	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Tokyo	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Venezuela	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of West Germany	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Yugoslavia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Zaire	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Zimbabwe	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Argentina	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Brazil	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Chile	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Colombia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Costa Rica	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Cuba	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Ecuador	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of El Salvador	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Guatemala	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Honduras	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of India	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Indonesia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Israel	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Italy	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Japan	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Korea	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Kuwait	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Laos	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Lebanon	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Liberia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Lithuania	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Luxembourg	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Madagascar	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Malawi	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Malaysia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Mauritania	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Mauritius	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Mexico	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Monaco	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Morocco	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Mozambique	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Myanmar	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Namibia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Nepal	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Netherlands	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of New Zealand	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Nicaragua	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Niger	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Nigeria	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Norway	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Pakistan	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Panama	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Paraguay	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Peru	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Philippines	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Poland	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Portugal	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Romania	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Russia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Saudi Arabia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Senegal	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Sierra Leone	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Singapore	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Slovakia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Slovenia	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of South Africa	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of South Korea	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Spain	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Sri Lanka	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Sweden	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Switzerland	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Taiwan	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								
Bank of Thailand	1.00	0.75	1.93	111.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00								

1 month	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2
3 months	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2
6 months	4 1/4-4 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2
1 year	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Lloyd Bank  
Rates available in interbank deposits of \$1 m

Key Money Rates		
United States	Discount Rate	Cave Price
1-month Treasury bill	1 1/2	3 1/2
Prime rate	4 1/4	4 1/4
London bank	4 1/4	4 1/4
3-month CDs	4 1/4	4 1/4
Costa, power 100 days	4 1/4	4 1/4
3-month Treasury bill	4 1/4	4 1/4
1-year Treasury bill	4 1/4	4 1/4
2-year Treasury note	4 1/4	4 1/4
3-year Treasury note	4 1/4	4 1/4
10-year Treasury note	4 1/4	4 1/4
30-year Treasury bond	4 1/4	4 1/4
Mar 11 1983 20-year Treasury	4 1/4	4 1/4

Japan		
Discount rate	1 1/4	1 1/4
Cost money	1 1/4	1 1/4
1-month interbank	2 1/4	2 1/4
3-month interbank	2 1/4	2 1/4
6-month interbank	2 1/4	2 1/4
10-year Government bond	4 1/4	4 1/4

Germany		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Indonesia		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Brazil		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Argentina		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Mexico		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Colombia		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Venezuela		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Chile		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Peru		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Ecuador		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Guatemala		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Honduras		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Nicaragua		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Panama		
30-day	60-day	90-day
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0000		



## MARKET DIARY

Fears of Slowdown  
Chill Wall Street

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Stock prices fell Tuesday amid renewed concerns that slower economic growth will trim corporate profits in the second half of the year.

Falling U.S. government bonds for the first time in five days pulled

down from 254.1 million Monday.

"The market clearly doesn't like the concept of a weaker dollar," said Gil Knight, fund manager at ASB Capital Management in Washington, which manages assets of \$10 billion. "The market interprets it as an attempt to devalue the currency, which is ultimately inflationary."

"Consumer spending is going to slow down," Mr. Knight said. "Can sales look like they're on a plateau and are probably going to decline. The problem is, we don't know how much the economy will slow."

Shares of BroadBand Technology Inc. rallied 2 1/2 to 18 1/2. The telecommunications equipment company was chosen along with AT&T to build a network for Southwestern Bell that will deliver video and other services. AT&T rose 1/4 to 55 1/2, while Southwestern Bell fell 1/4 to 42 1/2.

Summit Technology rose 1 1/2 to 28 1/2 after the maker of laser eye surgery said the Food and Drug Administration had cleared it to begin another phase of testing of a laser that helps reshape the eye.

Phycor rose 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 after the operation of medical clinics agreed with MetLife HealthCare, a unit of Metropolitan Life Insurance, to provide physician networks and medical management in six U.S. markets where MetLife has or is introducing managed health care.

## U.S. Stocks

down stocks as well, along with the weakness of the dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 12.61 points to 3,755.91 in slow trading, as the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to 7.26 percent from 7.22 percent Monday.

After the Federal Reserve Board's four interest-rate increases this year, investors "are seeing signs of a slowdown in the economy," said Peter Cuneo, chief investment strategist at NatWest Securities. They're not conclusive, but people are seeing new-home sales, mortgage applications, house buying and auto production at a level that is not as strong as it was in the first half of the year.

Companies that react most to swings in interest rates and the economy had the steepest declines, including bank, telephone, chemical, paper, automobile and electric utility stocks.

About four stocks dropped for every three that rose on the New York Stock Exchange, where 2,542 million shares changed hands.

Dollar Slips Further  
As Kantor Talks Tough

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled after the yen and most other major currencies Tuesday after the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said the government was prepared to use U.S. trade laws to force open Japanese markets.

Mr. Kantor's remarks unnerved traders, coming as they did after

The dollar closed at 104.225 yen, down from 105.275 yen Monday. It fell to a two-week low of 103.850 yen just after Mr. Kantor spoke to reporters in Paris. The dollar also fell to 1.6667 DM from 1.6705 DM on Monday.

"Kantor opened the barn door for more yen-buying," Jerry Egan, managing director of foreign exchange at MTB Bank, said. "Anything that looks like friction in the trade talks automatically sends the dollar lower."

The dollar tumbled 20 percent against the yen last year after Mr. Clinton and his aides said a weak dollar would help balance trade with Japan.

"The market is still skeptical of the administration's true intentions," Mr. Egan said.

Even after Tuesday's fall, the dollar remained more than 2 percent above the eight-month low of 100.65 yen it set in late April.

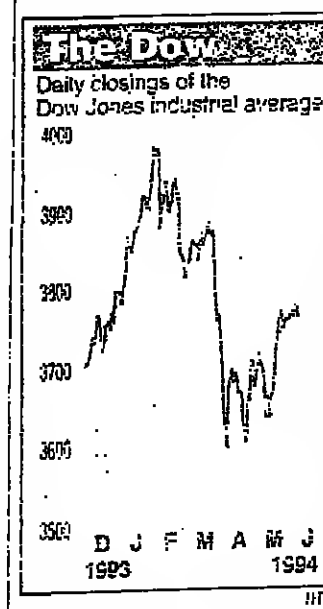
Elsewhere, the pound was quoted at \$1.5095, up from \$1.5078 Monday, and the dollar fell to 5.6810 French francs from 5.6745 and to 1.4133 Swiss francs from 1.4172 francs.

## Foreign Exchange

several weeks in which the government had tempered its harsh rhetoric about U.S.-Japanese trade. The two countries last week resumed formal trade talks that broke down in February.

Tuesday's tough talk renewed investor concern that Washington might let the dollar tumble against the yen to make Japanese goods more expensive, a strategy the White House pursued last year.

"The U.S. wants the Japanese trade surplus to shrink," said Rick Zauderer, a trader at Toronto-based Friedberg Mercantile Group, which has \$400 million under management. "If the trade talks look like they're going to fail, the U.S. will call for a strong yen again to pressure the Japanese."



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## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 2738.04 2731.14 2722.22 2735.91 -12.61

Transp. 1413.34 1411.34 1402.34 1411.34 -1.00

Comp. 1307.56 1310.56 1302.56 1307.56 -5.00

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 532.55 531.41 527.47 -0.62

Transp. 273.14 272.14 268.14 -0.20

Comp. 273.14 272.14 268.14 -0.20

## NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 254.35 253.48 252.70 -0.47

Indus. 311.81 310.12 311.00 -0.43

Transp. 216.52 215.52 216.52 -0.38

## NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## AMEX Stock Index

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 44.11 44.06 44.06 -0.10

Indus. 44.11 44.06 44.06 -0.10

Transp. 44.11 44.06 44.06 -0.10

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

High Low Last Chg.

10 Bonds 98.44 98.44 98.44 -0.12

10 Industrials 98.44 98.44 98.44 -0.12

10 Transp. 98.44 98.44 98.44 -0.12

## NYSE Diary

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 254.35 253.48 252.70 -0.47

Indus. 311.81 310.12 311.00 -0.43

Transp. 216.52 215.52 216.52 -0.38

## AMEX Diary

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 44.11 44.06 44.06 -0.10

Indus. 44.11 44.06 44.06 -0.10

Transp. 44.11 44.06 44.06 -0.10

## NASDAQ Diary

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## Spot Commodities

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## Market Sales

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## Inflation: Ministers Attempt to Keep Skittish Financial Markets

Continued from Page 11

In economic cycles between America and Europe.

The increase in long-term rates had to be halted through "credible budgetary and stability-oriented monetary policies" and a steady reduction of structural public-sector budget deficits, Mr. Revord said.

Henning Christophersen, the European Union's economics commissioner, said governments wanted

to send a message to financial markets about our determination to keep inflation under control and to continue efforts to consolidate control of public spending," he said.

The present level of long-term interest rates is completely unrealistic," he said. "There is no justification for it because we are seeing

an historic drop in inflation." Mr. Christophersen called the high level of long-term rates "a joint concern and a joint surprise" for both European and U.S. policymakers.

He forecast a "not very impressive and slow recovery" in Europe and said the trend of high interest rates would be reversed "once markets believe that industrialized nations are committed to noninflationary growth."

Mr. Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, said that "the European and U.S. economies have been successful in pushing inflation right down." He shrugged off the actions of bond investors, saying "the markets do what the markets do."

Separately, Mr. Britten also said that despite improved prospects, Europe and Japan needed to act to strengthen their recoveries.

He said it would be "helpful" if Japan adopted another economic stimulus package.

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## EUROPEAN FUTURES

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## Metals

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## Stock Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## Financial

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

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High Low Last Chg.

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High Low Last Chg.

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Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

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## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.59

Indus. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

Transp. 151.71 150.67 150.67 -0.54

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR)

High Low Last Chg.

Comp. 425.51 424.48 423.48 -0.







# NYSE

Today's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High Low Latest Offer
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هذا من الاصل







**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible]

12 Month	High Low	Stoc	Div	Yld	P/E	52	High	Low	Last	Chg
20/21	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
21/22	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
22/23	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
23/24	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
24/25	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
25/26	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
26/27	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
27/28	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
28/29	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
29/30	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
30/31	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
31/32	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
32/33	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
33/34	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
34/35	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
35/36	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
36/37	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
37/38	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
38/39	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
39/40	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
40/41	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
41/42	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
42/43	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
43/44	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
44/45	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
45/46	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
46/47	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
47/48	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
48/49	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
49/50	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
50/51	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
51/52	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
52/53	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
53/54	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
54/55	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
55/56	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
56/57	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
57/58	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
58/59	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
59/60	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
60/61	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
61/62	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11
62/63	214	Pratt	1.04	3.6	19	184	220	203	214	11

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2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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項目	單位	數量	金額	備註
一、基本建設				
1. 房屋建築				
2. 廠房建築				
3. 倉庫建築				
4. 道路建築				
5. 橋樑建築				
6. 水電工程				
7. 其他工程				
二、更新改造				
1. 房屋維修				
2. 廠房維修				
3. 倉庫維修				
4. 道路維修				
5. 橋樑維修				
6. 水電維修				
7. 其他維修				
三、其他				
1. 其他工程				
2. 其他維修				
3. 其他其他				

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**Tuesday's Closing**  
Prices include the nationwide prices up to  
closing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
prices elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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12 Alarms			53		Low		2	
High	Low	Stock	Div	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	
1619	9	Lumina	11	72	92	84	84	
1620	9	Lyons	11	72	10	24	24	
1621	7	Lyons	11	72	10	24	24	
M-N								
41	7	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
170	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
171	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
172	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
173	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
174	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
175	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
176	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
177	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
178	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
179	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
180	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
181	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
182	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
183	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
184	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
185	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
186	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
187	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
188	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
189	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
190	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
191	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
192	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
193	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
194	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
195	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
196	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
197	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
198	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
199	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
200	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
201	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
202	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
203	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
204	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
205	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
206	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
207	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
208	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
209	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
210	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
211	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
212	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
213	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
214	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
215	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
216	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
217	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
218	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
219	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
220	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	

O-N-R			143		100		100	
High	Low	Stock	Div	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	
1619	9	Lumina	11	72	92	84	84	
1620	9	Lyons	11	72	10	24	24	
1621	7	Lyons	11	72	10	24	24	
O-N-R								
41	7	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
170	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
171	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
172	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
173	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
174	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
175	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
176	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
177	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
178	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
179	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
180	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
181	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
182	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
183	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
184	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
185	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
186	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
187	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
188	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
189	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
190	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
191	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
192	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
193	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
194	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
195	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
196	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
197	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
198	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
199	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
200	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
201	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
202	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
203	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
204	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
205	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
206	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
207	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
208	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
209	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
210	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
211	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
212	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
213	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
214	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
215	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
216	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
217	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
218	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
219	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	
220	9	Macmillan	11	72	10	24	24	

1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	9,000,000
100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900
5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%
2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%
4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
10%	12%	14%	16%	18%	20%	22%	24%	26%	28%	30%	32%	34%	36%	38%	40%	42%
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
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100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420
100	120	140	160													

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姓名	性别	年龄	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	工人	本市工人新村	
李秀英	女	38	教师	本市和平路	
张国强	男	52	干部	本市中山路	
刘小红	女	28	学生	本市大学路	
陈为民	男	40	医生	本市健康路	
赵大刚	男	35	农民	本市郊区	
孙丽娟	女	30	护士	本市医院路	
周志远	男	55	教授	本市大学路	
吴小芳	女	25	职员	本市商业路	
郑长林	男	48	工程师	本市科技园	
冯雅静	女	33	作家	本市文艺路	
马建军	男	50	军人	本市军营	
宋美玲	女	27	歌手	本市音乐路	
徐子豪	男	32	程序员	本市软件园	
黄晓燕	女	36	律师	本市法律路	
郭伟明	男	42	商人	本市商业区	
梁小华	女	29	记者	本市新闻路	
周大伟	男	51	科学家	本市研究院	
吴静怡	女	26	舞蹈家	本市艺术中心	
郑国强	男	46	画家	本市美术馆	
冯小丽	女	31	模特	本市时尚区	
马志军	男	49	教练	本市体育中心	
宋雅婷	女	24	空姐	本市机场	
徐子轩	男	34	厨师	本市美食街	
黄晓琳	女	37	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟强	男	43	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小芳	女	28	快递员	本市快递公司	
周大刚	男	53	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静雯	女	27	服务员	本市大酒店	
郑国强	男	47	司机	本市出租车公司	
冯小华	女	32	收银员	本市商场	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	保洁员	本市物业公司	
徐子豪	男	35	保安	本市保安公司	
黄晓琳	女	38	护士	本市医院	
郭伟明	男	44	医生	本市诊所	
梁小华	女	29	药师	本市药房	
周大伟	男	51	技师	本市维修厂	
吴静怡	女	26	焊工	本市工厂	
郑国强	男	46	钳工	本市车间	
冯小丽	女	31	电工	本市电力局	
马志军	男	49	焊工	本市工厂	
宋雅婷	女	24	质检员	本市质检站	
徐子轩	男	34	安全员	本市安监站	
黄晓琳	女	37	环保员	本市环保局	
郭伟强	男	43	消防员	本市消防队	
梁小芳	女	28	交警	本市交警大队	
周大刚	男	53	协警	本市派出所	
吴静雯	女	27	辅警	本市公安局	
郑国强	男	47	保安	本市保安公司	
冯小华	女	32	保洁员	本市物业公司	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	服务员	本市大酒店	
徐子豪	男	35	厨师	本市餐厅	
黄晓琳	女	38	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟明	男	44	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小华	女	29	收银员	本市商场	
周大伟	男	51	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静怡	女	26	舞蹈家	本市艺术中心	
郑国强	男	46	画家	本市美术馆	
冯小丽	女	31	模特	本市时尚区	
马志军	男	49	教练	本市体育中心	
宋雅婷	女	24	空姐	本市机场	
徐子轩	男	34	程序员	本市软件园	
黄晓琳	女	37	律师	本市法律路	
郭伟强	男	43	商人	本市商业区	
梁小芳	女	28	记者	本市新闻路	
周大刚	男	53	科学家	本市研究院	
吴静雯	女	27	歌手	本市音乐路	
郑国强	男	47	军人	本市军营	
冯小华	女	32	作家	本市文艺路	
马志远	男	50	工程师	本市科技园	
宋雅婷	女	25	职员	本市商业路	
徐子豪	男	35	医生	本市健康路	
黄晓琳	女	38	学生	本市大学路	
郭伟明	男	44	干部	本市中山路	
梁小华	女	29	教师	本市和平路	
周大伟	男	51	工人	本市工人新村	
吴静怡	女	26	护士	本市医院	
郑国强	男	46	保安	本市保安公司	
冯小丽	女	31	快递员	本市快递公司	
马志军	男	49	清洁工	本市环卫局	
宋雅婷	女	24	服务员	本市大酒店	
徐子轩	男	34	厨师	本市美食街	
黄晓琳	女	37	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟强	男	43	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小芳	女	28	快递员	本市快递公司	
周大刚	男	53	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静雯	女	27	服务员	本市大酒店	
郑国强	男	47	司机	本市出租车公司	
冯小华	女	32	收银员	本市商场	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	保洁员	本市物业公司	
徐子豪	男	35	保安	本市保安公司	
黄晓琳	女	38	护士	本市医院	
郭伟明	男	44	医生	本市诊所	
梁小华	女	29	药师	本市药房	
周大伟	男	51	技师	本市维修厂	
吴静怡	女	26	焊工	本市工厂	
郑国强	男	46	钳工	本市车间	
冯小丽	女	31	电工	本市电力局	
马志军	男	49	焊工	本市工厂	
宋雅婷	女	24	质检员	本市质检站	
徐子轩	男	34	安全员	本市安监站	
黄晓琳	女	37	环保员	本市环保局	
郭伟强	男	43	消防员	本市消防队	
梁小芳	女	28	交警	本市交警大队	
周大刚	男	53	协警	本市派出所	
吴静雯	女	27	辅警	本市公安局	
郑国强	男	47	保安	本市保安公司	
冯小华	女	32	保洁员	本市物业公司	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	服务员	本市大酒店	
徐子豪	男	35	厨师	本市餐厅	
黄晓琳	女	38	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟明	男	44	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小华	女	29	收银员	本市商场	
周大伟	男	51	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静怡	女	26	舞蹈家	本市艺术中心	
郑国强	男	46	画家	本市美术馆	
冯小丽	女	31	模特	本市时尚区	
马志军	男	49	教练	本市体育中心	
宋雅婷	女	24	空姐	本市机场	
徐子轩	男	34	程序员	本市软件园	
黄晓琳	女	37	律师	本市法律路	
郭伟强	男	43	商人	本市商业区	
梁小芳	女	28	记者	本市新闻路	
周大刚	男	53	科学家	本市研究院	
吴静雯	女	27	歌手	本市音乐路	
郑国强	男	47	军人	本市军营	
冯小华	女	32	作家	本市文艺路	
马志远	男	50	工程师	本市科技园	
宋雅婷	女	25	职员	本市商业路	
徐子豪	男	35	医生	本市健康路	
黄晓琳	女	38	学生	本市大学路	
郭伟明	男	44	干部	本市中山路	
梁小华	女	29	教师	本市和平路	
周大伟	男	51	工人	本市工人新村	
吴静怡	女	26	护士	本市医院	
郑国强	男	46	保安	本市保安公司	
冯小丽	女	31	快递员	本市快递公司	
马志军	男	49	清洁工	本市环卫局	
宋雅婷	女	24	服务员	本市大酒店	
徐子轩	男	34	厨师	本市美食街	
黄晓琳	女	37	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟强	男	43	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小芳	女	28	快递员	本市快递公司	
周大刚	男	53	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静雯	女	27	服务员	本市大酒店	
郑国强	男	47	司机	本市出租车公司	
冯小华	女	32	收银员	本市商场	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	保洁员	本市物业公司	
徐子豪	男	35	保安	本市保安公司	
黄晓琳	女	38	护士	本市医院	
郭伟明	男	44	医生	本市诊所	
梁小华	女	29	药师	本市药房	
周大伟	男	51	技师	本市维修厂	
吴静怡	女	26	焊工	本市工厂	
郑国强	男	46	钳工	本市车间	
冯小丽	女	31	电工	本市电力局	
马志军	男	49	焊工	本市工厂	
宋雅婷	女	24	质检员	本市质检站	
徐子轩	男	34	安全员	本市安监站	
黄晓琳	女	37	环保员	本市环保局	
郭伟强	男	43	消防员	本市消防队	
梁小芳	女	28	交警	本市交警大队	
周大刚	男	53	协警	本市派出所	
吴静雯	女	27	辅警	本市公安局	
郑国强	男	47	保安	本市保安公司	
冯小华	女	32	保洁员	本市物业公司	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	服务员	本市大酒店	
徐子豪	男	35	厨师	本市餐厅	
黄晓琳	女	38	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟明	男	44	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小华	女	29	收银员	本市商场	
周大伟	男	51	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静怡	女	26	舞蹈家	本市艺术中心	
郑国强	男	46	画家	本市美术馆	
冯小丽	女	31	模特	本市时尚区	
马志军	男	49	教练	本市体育中心	
宋雅婷	女	24	空姐	本市机场	
徐子轩	男	34	程序员	本市软件园	
黄晓琳	女	37	律师	本市法律路	
郭伟强	男	43	商人	本市商业区	
梁小芳	女	28	记者	本市新闻路	
周大刚	男	53	科学家	本市研究院	
吴静雯	女	27	歌手	本市音乐路	
郑国强	男	47	军人	本市军营	
冯小华	女	32	作家	本市文艺路	
马志远	男	50	工程师	本市科技园	
宋雅婷	女	25	职员	本市商业路	
徐子豪	男	35	医生	本市健康路	
黄晓琳	女	38	学生	本市大学路	
郭伟明	男	44	干部	本市中山路	
梁小华	女	29	教师	本市和平路	
周大伟	男	51	工人	本市工人新村	
吴静怡	女	26	护士	本市医院	
郑国强	男	46	保安	本市保安公司	
冯小丽	女	31	快递员	本市快递公司	
马志军	男	49	清洁工	本市环卫局	
宋雅婷	女	24	服务员	本市大酒店	
徐子轩	男	34	厨师	本市美食街	
黄晓琳	女	37	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟强	男	43	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小芳	女	28	快递员	本市快递公司	
周大刚	男	53	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静雯	女	27	服务员	本市大酒店	
郑国强	男	47	司机	本市出租车公司	
冯小华	女	32	收银员	本市商场	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	保洁员	本市物业公司	
徐子豪	男	35	保安	本市保安公司	
黄晓琳	女	38	护士	本市医院	
郭伟明	男	44	医生	本市诊所	
梁小华	女	29	药师	本市药房	
周大伟	男	51	技师	本市维修厂	
吴静怡	女	26	焊工	本市工厂	
郑国强	男	46	钳工	本市车间	
冯小丽	女	31	电工	本市电力局	
马志军	男	49	焊工	本市工厂	
宋雅婷	女	24	质检员	本市质检站	
徐子轩	男	34	安全员	本市安监站	
黄晓琳	女	37	环保员	本市环保局	
郭伟强	男	43	消防员	本市消防队	
梁小芳	女	28	交警	本市交警大队	
周大刚	男	53	协警	本市派出所	
吴静雯	女	27	辅警	本市公安局	
郑国强	男	47	保安	本市保安公司	
冯小华	女	32	保洁员	本市物业公司	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	服务员	本市大酒店	
徐子豪	男	35	厨师	本市餐厅	
黄晓琳	女	38	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟明	男	44	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小华	女	29	收银员	本市商场	
周大伟	男	51	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静怡	女	26	舞蹈家	本市艺术中心	
郑国强	男	46	画家	本市美术馆	
冯小丽	女	31	模特	本市时尚区	
马志军	男	49	教练	本市体育中心	
宋雅婷	女	24	空姐	本市机场	
徐子轩	男	34	程序员	本市软件园	
黄晓琳	女	37	律师	本市法律路	
郭伟强	男	43	商人	本市商业区	
梁小芳	女	28	记者	本市新闻路	
周大刚	男	53	科学家	本市研究院	
吴静雯	女	27	歌手	本市音乐路	
郑国强	男	47	军人	本市军营	
冯小华	女	32	作家	本市文艺路	
马志远	男	50	工程师	本市科技园	
宋雅婷	女	25	职员	本市商业路	
徐子豪	男	35	医生	本市健康路	
黄晓琳	女	38	学生	本市大学路	
郭伟明	男	44	干部	本市中山路	
梁小华	女	29	教师	本市和平路	
周大伟	男	51	工人	本市工人新村	
吴静怡	女	26	护士	本市医院	
郑国强	男	46	保安	本市保安公司	
冯小丽	女	31	快递员	本市快递公司	
马志军	男	49	清洁工	本市环卫局	
宋雅婷	女	24	服务员	本市大酒店	
徐子轩	男	34	厨师	本市美食街	
黄晓琳	女	37	美容师	本市美容院	
郭伟强	男	43	保安	本市保安公司	
梁小芳	女	28	快递员	本市快递公司	
周大刚	男	53	清洁工	本市环卫局	
吴静雯	女	27	服务员	本市大酒店	
郑国强	男	47	司机	本市出租车公司	
冯小华	女	32	收银员	本市商场	
马志远	男	50	快递员	本市快递公司	
宋雅婷	女	25	保洁员	本市物业公司	
徐子豪	男	35	保安	本市保安公司	
黄晓琳	女	38	护士	本市医院	
郭伟明	男	44	医生	本市诊所	
梁小华	女	29	药师	本市药房	
周大伟	男	51	技师	本市维修厂	
吴静怡	女	26	焊工	本市工厂	
郑国强	男	46	钳工	本市车间	
冯小丽	女	31	电工	本市电力局	
马志军	男	49	焊工	本市工厂	
宋雅婷	女	24	质检员	本市质检站	
徐子轩	男	34	安全员	本市安监站	
黄晓琳	女	37	环保员	本市环保局	
郭伟强	男	43	消防员	本市消防队	
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周大刚	男	53	协警	本市派出所	
吴静雯	女	27	辅警	本市公安局	
郑国强	男	47	保安	本市保安公司	

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## SPORTS

## Cup Official Asks Greek Apology

DALLAS — Alan Rothenberg, chairman of the U.S. World Cup organizing committee, reacted angrily to reports that Greek soccer players had stolen a television set from a hotel room during an exhibition match against Colombia.

"We're checking it out but our early report is that it was stolen if it was an inside job by the Greeks and we resent deeply the accusations that were made," he said.

Rothenberg was speaking in Dallas, where he officially opened the World Cup's International Broadcast Center.

There were mixed reports about the theft, with the Nassau County police on Long Island saying in a statement that three rooms in the Greek team hotel were entered, with cash, jewelry and other personal property taken.

They said the players found their keys missing when they arrived at Giants Stadium on Sunday.

But some reports also quoted the Greek coach, Alkis Panagoulas, as saying that the theft took place in the locker room.

Rothenberg said Monday that Panagoulas could apologize.

"There was a full-time guard outside the locker room at Giants Stadium and that guard is the oldest guard in service at the stadium," he said. "He says nobody came in or went out during that time. So if something was stolen, unfortunately, I think it was an inside job and Alkis Panagoulas owes us a big apology."

Panagoulas and other officials were not available for comment.

**Ticket Deliveries Are Set**  
Ticket deliveries will be attempted by Wednesday for all World Cup orders, and Rothenberg said that there had been few complaints.

The Associated Press reported, "We mailed out about 200,000 orders consisting of three million tickets and the problems that exist are about half of 1 percent," he said.

Some newspapers reported that fans had received tickets for games they didn't order and didn't receive tickets for games they did order.

Rothenberg said that organizers would deal with all problems, and that they would attempt to deliver all remaining tickets by Wednesday.

## NOTTAWASAGA INN

DEUTSCHER FUSSBALL-BUND



Bert Vogts, the German coach, during a practice in Allison, Canada, where the defending champions are preparing for the World Cup.

## German Cup Defense: No Simple Matter

By Rick Atkinson

BERLIN — On paper, as on the field, the German national soccer team would seem to be the squad to beat in the 1994 World Cup.

Ranked first in the world most of the year, the Germans are the defending World Cup champions, having edged Argentina, 1-0, in the 1990 final in Italy. They have won the cup three times and have played in four of the past five finals. After their 1990 triumph, they expanded their talent pool by incorporating 17 million East Germans into the country. They drew a relatively easy first-round group for this summer's tournament. And they field a squad that includes some of the game's finest players.

But nothing is ever simple in Germany. With less than two weeks to go before the Germans open the tournament against Bolivia in Chicago on June 17, Germany's soccer establishment is recovering from internal turmoil that had two of the nation's best-known soccer figures at center stage. It involved the competing demands of the national team and the professional Bundesliga.

In late April, the Bundesliga ruled that the league leader, Bayern Munich, had to replay a match after a television replay showed that a decisive goal had, in fact, not been scored.

To prepare for the rematch, Bayern's coach, Franz Beckenbauer — one of the legends of the game as a player in the 1970s, when he won the World Cup in 1974, and coach of the 1990 champions — asked that two of his stars be excused from a national match in Abu Dhabi on April 27 against the United Arab Emirates.

The national team coach, Bert Vogts, agreed, but then, despite a frantic round of phone calls between Abu Dhabi and Munich, reneged because injuries had left him short-handed. The two players — Lothar Matthäus, the national captain, and the defender Thomas Helmer — played against the United Arab Emirates, Germany won 2-0, and Beckenbauer has been enraged at his 1990 assistant ever since.

And the Germans are still reeling from a 2-0 loss to Ireland in Hannover last month. Germany had not lost at home in six years and had not lost to Ireland in 34 years. They recovered with a 5-1 triumph in Austria last week.

Players, coaches and millions of fans have chosen sides in the feud between the coaches.

This is a country in which a respected polling organization conducted a national survey in April, not on the coming federal elections or how to stop the bloodshed in Bosnia, but on which goalkeeper should start for the national soccer team. (For the record, Bodo Illgner won a plurality of 39 percent. A month later, Vogts named him the World Cup starter.)

The brothers aside, the German team's chances to repeat as world champion look good. Among the talent on the German squad is the offensive midfielder Andreas Möller. Jürgen Klinsmann, a superb forward, and the midfielder Matthäus, who was chosen world player of the year in 1990 and 1991 and who recently eclipsed Beckenbauer's national record for most international games played.

The German team historically has tended toward faltering starts in World Cup play before hitting its stride. There is little reason to think that this squad will not be in the thick of things when the final is played at the Rose Bowl on July 17.

"I'll return from the United States either as a traitor to the Fatherland or as a hero," Vogts said. "But my image will only change if we win the final 5-0."

Italy's coach, Roberto Baggio, the poy-eyed Sicilian, was the embodiment of Italy's World Cup. Six games he played, six times he scored.

But now the cycle has turned, now the Italians are to perform the next World Cup in New York City.

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## Fickle Favors of Lady Luck

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A World Cup cycle is several times more fickle than fate.

Four years ago, Salvatore (Toto) Schillaci, the poy-eyed Sicilian, was the embodiment of Italy's World Cup. Six games he played, six times he scored.

But now the cycle has turned, now the Italians are to perform the next World Cup in New York City.

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things didn't happen for me." A Palermo priest held mass to pray for Schillaci's lost touch. Fellow players suggested he take a sabbatical for a year to get the World Cup heights off his mind. He even contemplated a final separation from his wife and kids.

Nothing shifted the mental block. The harder he tried, the less he looked likely to score. For Italy, he netted just one more goal, in 1991, and was dropped like a stone.

For Juventus, his goals dried up like a stream in the Sahara. It was a major piece of soccer cunning when Juventus managed to sell him to Internazionale of Milan for more than the \$6 million it had gambled in bringing him out of Sicily in the first place.

At his best, Schillaci was indomitable. You couldn't quell his perpetual motion. You couldn't hurt or harry him. He just kept coming, kept his arrangement with destiny.

Now the Japanese have the remnants of his career, just as they had Enzo of Brazil, just as they have Gary Lineker, the internationally injured but thoroughly admired Englishman.

It may seem premature. Italy may not remotely replace his inspiration. But the fans must know that Schillaci's own soul is tormented by it all.

"I miss playing for the national team very much," he says. "To finish the leading scorer in a World Cup was beyond my wildest dream. I couldn't believe that it was over so quickly."

All the things that have been said and tried do not alter the fact that Lady Luck simply abandoned me. The ball just won't go in."

LIKE A CIRCUS clown, who could make the L. Schillaci laugh no more, Toto Schillaci lost it. Perhaps he never really knew what it was in the first place, and the goals went in for him — at amazing speeds, from phenomenal angles — because he never questioned it.

It was his turn, his time. And if destiny has chosen another unheralded shooting star for USA 94, it might be Josip Weber.

Born, bred and schooled in Croatia, Weber, 29, was granted Belgian citizenship two months ago, a convenient act of political goodwill for a player from one of the world's unfavored soccer states.

Weber feels Belgian to his bones. "I owe Belgium a lot," he insists. "I gave my family a home."

Weber has been top scorer for Belgium, top striker in the Belgian league, since he set foot there three seasons ago. And when, on Sunday, he pulled on the Belgian national jersey for the first time, he ran in five of the nine goals by which the team whipped Zambia in a World Cup warm-up in Brussels.

Unbeknownst to him, fate has been on his side for years. Yugoslavia, while it ruled Croatia, ignored him and though Croatia chose him in its first hour of independence it was not then a FIFA member.

So Belgium claims Weber. The lady who once dated Schillaci may have turned her favors to him, too.

Rob Hughes is at the top of The Times.

## SCOREBOARD

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	34	19	.642	0
Boston	31	23	.574	3 1/2
Baltimore	28	26	.519	6 1/2
Detroit	27	27	.500	7 1/2
Toronto	24	30	.444	9 1/2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	32	18	.640	0
San Francisco	32	20	.615	2
Los Angeles	29	23	.558	3 1/2
San Diego	27	27	.500	5 1/2
Florida	27	27	.500	5 1/2

## Monday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

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## Dennis the Menace

"Thank you, Dennis, for reminding me that you're only a phone call away!"



صحة من الامم

# SPORTS

## Dream's Dream Comes True: A Matchup With Ewing for NBA Title

By William C. Rhoden  
New York Times Staff Writer

HOUSTON — Throughout their grueling, uphill battle in the playoffs, the Knicks have had an unlikely fan in their corner: Hakeem Olajuwon, the Houston Rockets' talented center.

Even as he fought his own battles out West, ultimately leading Houston to the Western Conference championship, Olajuwon watched the Knicks out of the corner of his eye, and pulled for them to join Houston on center stage in the National Basketball Association championship series.

When the Knicks finally eliminated Indiana on Sunday night, setting up a meeting with the Rockets in the finals beginning Wednesday night, you could almost imagine Olajuwon leaning back with a look of satisfaction and saying: "Finally, Patrick Aloysius Ewing, we meet at the mountaintop."

For all that Olajuwon has achieved during a 10-year NBA career, including the most valuable player award this season, one element is still missing. A championship, of course, but more than that, Olajuwon wants to win one against the man who has been his nemesis, his equal, his opponent, his rival, for slightly more than a decade.

After practice one day last week, Olajuwon admitted that Ewing has been lurking in the recesses of his mind for the last eight years: as a dream, as a nightmare, as a quest.

During the conference finals with Utah, Olajuwon's opponent at center was Felton Spencer, but he said he often found himself thinking about Ewing instead. During practice, during off days, as the playoffs unfolded, he would think about Ewing.

"Way back, maybe five or eight years ago, I would look at the championship series and I would think to myself: 'Wow, what if I meet somebody like Patrick in the championship,'" Olajuwon said. "I looked at Jordan and Magic and Jordan and Clyde Drexler — a dream matchup. If I got to imagine it, but it seemed like such a long shot. If I got there maybe Patrick wouldn't get there, or if he got there maybe I wouldn't."

"This year when I looked at the playoffs it became more and more realistic," he said. "It was always in the back of my mind. I didn't want to overlook the team that we are playing, but every once in a while it crossed my mind — playing that championship game — Patrick and I. I have all these flashbacks when I played against him all these years trying to think, 'What did I do best against him?' Thinking about the moves that I used that were most effective so I can start preparing."

Unlike David Robinson or Shaquille O'Neal, Ewing is more than an opponent for Olajuwon. He is the guidepost for what has been a fantastic journey that has taken Olajuwon, 31, from Nigeria to the University of Houston (1980) to the Houston Rockets (1984) and now to the

NBA championship series — the second of his career (the other ended in a 1986 loss to Boston).

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the first meeting between the two centers — a highly touted college championship game in Seattle between Olajuwon's Houston Cougars and Ewing's Georgetown Hoyas. Georgetown prevailed.

In the intervening years, Olajuwon has held a statistical edge on Ewing and admits to putting greater emotional energy into the confrontations than with any other center.

"With Patrick it's all mental because I respect his ability so much," Olajuwon said. "That's what makes me prepare for him and try to play smarter and try to exploit different areas, his weaknesses."

"Most of the big men today keep their hands down," he added. "When he's in the middle I feel his presence. Patrick is a true example of a big man. He's the classic example. And he's a winner."

So is Olajuwon. But who exactly is the 6-foot-10-inch (2.08-meter) center known as "The Dream"? For the next 10 days to two weeks, television viewers throughout the world will get their first extended view of Olajuwon, and what they will see is a player who combines the best elements of the greatest centers to play professional basketball.

A great defender on the blocks or on the perimeter, an intimidating shotblocker, a versatile shooter and, above all, a tireless, ferocious competitor who seems to grow stronger as the game gets longer.

Olajuwon the person has been more difficult to define. There was the "old Olajuwon," who was said to be surly and unpredictable with the press, impatient and combative with teammates whose performances were not up to his standards.

Now he is an African who became a U.S. citizen in 1992 but who calls himself a citizen of the world. As a Muslim living in the Bible Belt, Olajuwon has re-embraced Islam, the religion of his family, with a fervor that has led to what observers have called "the new Hakeem": an introspective, inwardly calm, humble.

"I am Hakeem," he said. "That is the way I like to be known. Not by color or nationality. Just as a person who does not compromise his principles, stands for what is good, stands for justice and is humble."

Before Game 2 in Houston, when Olajuwon was presented with the MVP award, he called his teammates out

to midcourt and they raised the trophy together as a team. "You don't know how good that made me feel," said Mario Elie. "That's the thing about Hakeem. He knows that it takes the entire team to win."

Olajuwon's life has been a storybook adventure. The third of six children in a middle-class family in Lagos, Olajuwon's parents initially discouraged him from participating in athletics. His older brother eventually talked them into relenting and Hakeem began playing team handball and soccer.

He was discovered by Oliver Johnson, an African-American former Peace Corps member from Washington who is called the father of basketball in Africa.

"I was his special project," Olajuwon recalled.

Olajuwon was playing team handball when Johnson spotted him. Johnson came back several times, marveling at Olajuwon's speed, agility and quickness. "He tried to recruit me to play for a long time," Olajuwon recalled. "I finally agreed to try it. I played once and fell in love with the game."

Seventeen years later Olajuwon is the NBA's most valuable player, its most dominating player, and he has the opportunity to win an NBA championship.

"When I was younger I was just reckless, playing on raw talent," he said. "I just played, wasting energy. I score more points now than ever — I average more rebounds, I do more things and my assists are better than when I was younger. This is all part of giving thanks and playing with a free spirit."

## Williams Grandly Powers Yankees Past the Rangers

The Associated Press

After two innings, it looked like everyone on the New York Yankees except Bernie Williams would get a big hit.

By the end of the game Monday, though, Williams was the only hitter the Yankees were talking about.

Williams homered twice, including a grand slam, and drove in a career-high seven runs as the Yankees routed the Rangers, 17-7, in Arlington, Texas.

Jimmy Key won his seventh straight decision and New York ended a four-game losing streak. Texas missed a chance to reach 500 for the first time this season.

Williams was benched twice during the weekend and began the



Chris Gomez of the Tigers sliding safely past the Red Sox catcher Damon Berryhill in Detroit's 11-5 victory over visiting Boston.

### AL ROUNDUP

night batting .220. He wound up hitting the first grand slam ever at The Ballpark in Arlington.

Williams hit a two-run homer in the fourth as the Yankees took a 10-0 lead. But it was his running catch in center field that kept New York ahead 10-6 in the fifth inning and his RBI single in the eighth that caught the attention of Manager Buck Showalter.

"That catch and base hit were the two key plays in the game," Showalter said.

Jose Canseco and Will Clark each had hits and scored in the fourth and fifth innings for Texas. Canseco slightly pulled his right quadricip on an infield single in the ninth and left the game, but the injury was not thought to be serious.

**Mariners 5, Indians 4:** In Seattle, Felix Fermin, traded from Cleveland to Seattle in the offseason, hit a sacrifice fly in the eighth inning that ended the Indians' eight-game winning streak.

Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 23d homer, most in the majors and first in eight games. Eric Anthony, in a 1-for-33 slump, started the eighth with a double. Mike Blowers sacrificed and Fermin hit a fly ball to center.

**Twins 8, Angels 2:** Kevin Tapani won his sixth straight start and visiting Minnesota sent California to its seventh loss in eight games.

Tapani gave up one run in seven innings. He has a 2.08 earned-run average during his winning streak.

**Tigers 11, Red Sox 5:** In Detroit, Tim Lincecum pitched another good game and the Tigers reached the 500 mark for the first time this season. Boston lost its fourth straight.

Belcher won for the fourth time in five starts. He gave up three runs in seven innings.

**Orioles 4, Royals 2:** Baltimore's Mike Mussina improved to 6-1 lifetime against the Royals and 4-0 in Kansas City.

Mussina pitched 7 1/2 innings and Lee Smith closed for his 22nd save.

**Brewers 9, Athletics 6:** Jose Valentin homered and drove in four runs and visiting Milwaukee gave Oakland its fourth straight loss.

Cal Eldred won his third in a row despite giving up five runs.

## Marlins' Rally Stuns Dodgers

The Associated Press

An improbable two-out rally and an immense home run left Tom Lasorda shaking his head.

José Taveras, a rookie, delivered a pinch-hit RBI single in the bottom of the ninth inning to complete Florida's comeback from a six-run deficit on Monday night as the Marlins beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 11-10, in Miami.

"I know it ain't going to be put in Cooperstown," the Marlins' manager, Rene Lachemann, said of his 30th career victory, "but it was a nice one."

In just their second season, the Marlins may have over had a better triumph.

Trailing by 9-3 in the seventh, Florida strung together a franchise record seven straight hits with two outs to score six times.

"I don't believe it," said Lasorda, the Dodgers' manager. "I just can't believe it. I cannot believe I saw something like that happen with two outs and nobody out. It's hard to believe."

Earlier, Lasorda was left dumbfounded by Mike Piazza's 477-foot homer. Piazza, who went 4-for-4, hit his first career grand slam in the second inning to give him the National League RBIs lead with 34.

The homer landed on a tarpaulin 30 feet (nine meters) above the field beyond the 434-foot sign in left-center. It was easy to read Lasorda's lips as he reacted to the blow.

"Oh my God," Lasorda said. "Did you see that? Oh my God."

In the bottom of the ninth, Dave Magadan singled with one out and Chuck Carr also singled before Taveras followed with his game-winning hit off Roger McDowell.

**Giants 4, Pirates 3:** In Pittsburgh, Bill Swift pitched eight effective innings to win for the first time since coming off the disabled list, and John Patterson's pinch single keyed a three-run ninth.

Swift won his fourth straight decision by limiting the Pirates to three hits, including Al Martin's solo homer. He recently spent three weeks on the disabled list with inflammation in his right shoulder.

**Phillies 3, Cubs 1:** Shawn Boskie pitched eight innings and hit an RBI triple against his former team as Philadelphia sent visiting Chicago to its seventh straight loss.

Boskie, traded from Chicago to the Phillies on April 12 for another pitcher, Kevin Foster, beat the Cubs for the second time in six days, giving up three hits and striking out seven.

**Padres 4, Braves 3:** In Atlanta, Craig Shipley's run-scoring single in the ninth capped a two-run San

Diego rally that snapped the Braves' six-game winning streak.

Trailing, 3-2, the Padres tied it when Greg McMichael hit a wild pitch, scoring Ricky Gutierrez. Gutierrez had singled to open the inning and took third on a pinch-hit single by Billy Bean. Shipley's single scored Bean with the winning run.

San Diego's rally prevented Greg Maddux from becoming baseball's first 10-game winner.

**Expos 10, Astros 5:** In Montreal, Moises Alou hit two homers and drove in a career-high five runs as the Expos won their fifth straight and moved 11 games over .500 for their first time this season.

Will Cordero added a two-run homer, and Mike Lansing had three hits in the Expos' 18-hit attack.

**Mets 11, Rockies 3:** In Denver, Ryan Thompson drove in four runs and Bobby Bonilla and Kevin McReynolds each had three RBIs as Doug Linton blanked the Rockies over six innings.

The Mets, swept by the Rockies in a three-game series at Shea Stadium last week, tied a season-high with 16 hits. Kelly Stinnett had his first four-hit game.

Thompson's three-run triple in the eighth enabled the Mets to tie a NL record with two bases-loaded triples, the 11th time the feat has been accomplished.

## The IHT World Cup Competition

### Win fabulous prizes.

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

**Grand prize:** Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.

**Five second prizes:** Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.

**Five third prizes:** AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut, Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.

**Five fourth prizes:** Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

### HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all.

After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994 — the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

### RULES AND CONDITIONS

- Individual coupons will not be accepted. Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup — June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries.
- Only original coupons will be considered valid. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

1994 World Cup Groupings	
GROUP A	USA SWITZERLAND COLOMBIA ROMANIA
GROUP B	BRAZIL RUSSIA CAMEROON SWEDEN
GROUP C	GERMANY BOLIVIA SPAIN KOREA REPUBLIC
GROUP D	ARGENTINA GREECE NIGERIA BULGARIA
GROUP E	ITALY IRELAND REPUBLIC NORWAY MEXICO
GROUP F	BELGIUM MOROCCO NETHERLANDS SAUDI ARABIA

### TODAY'S QUESTION

At the end of the competition, which team will have scored the most goals?

Your response: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ 4/8

Send responses to: IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

**Herald Tribune**

## Owners' Talks May Trigger Baseball Strike

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Baseball owners were to gather Tuesday night for the start of three days of meetings that appear likely to set the sport on the path to its eighth work stoppage in 22 years.

Richard Ravitch, management's negotiator, is seeking permission to make a salary cap proposal to the Major League Baseball Players Association, which is considering whether to strike during the second half of the season. Owners seem likely to endorse Ravitch's proposal, which probably will trigger a strike sometime after the All-Star break in July.

The only other big business expected at the meetings was the election of a new American League president.

Gene Budig, the chancellor of the University of Kansas, is the choice to replace Bobby Brown as AL president but probably won't take over until later this summer, a baseball official said Monday.

## The Return of Canseco the Slugger

### Ill-Fated Inning on the Mound Transformed Texas Hitter

By Jack Curry  
New York Times Staff Writer

ARLINGTON, Texas — One of the most embarrassing and damaging moments in Jose Canseco's career probably rescued his career.

If Canseco had not torn a ligament in his right elbow while foolishly thinking he could be a pitcher last May, he might not have discovered how he could still be a feared power hitter.

After having reconstructive surgery on his elbow and missing the last three months of 1993, Canseco's career was in doubt. One miserable inning of 33 pitches against Boston had helped transform one of the game's great home-run hitters into a great question mark.

But Canseco underwent four months of rehabilitation on his elbow and also underwent therapy to ease some of the personal problems that had beset him.

He wanted to return to the Rangers as the superb Canseco of 1988. He did not want to be remembered as the silly Canseco of 1993. The surgery helped ease arm and shoulder problems he had endured for two years and has helped restore his bat speed.

"From the first day back, I knew this was amazing," said Canseco, who had a series to remember — for all the right reasons — against Boston last weekend by going 10 for 13 with four homers and 10 runs batted in. "Imagine coming out of surgery, going through four months of rehab and then feeling better the first time you hit a ball off a tee."

Quite susceptible to inside pitches before his injury and so worried about his dwindling bat speed that he switched from a 35-ounce bat to a 31-ounce model, Canseco is worried no more. With a .307 average, 52 runs batted in, 15 homers and 12 stolen bases, Canseco,

now the designated hitter, is worrying the opposition and pushing toward another 40-homer, 40-steal season.

"He's having fun again," said Texas Manager Kevin Kennedy, discussing the only major leaguer ever to reach 40-40, which he did in 1988.

"I really think some of the things that happened to him personally last year affected him on the field. He wants to be one of the best players in the game again. He wants to be the old Jose again."

While Canseco declined to discuss his personal troubles and called them "past history," he has been almost as renowned for being a disruptive influence in the clubhouse as he has for his feats on the field.

His constant bickering with his ex-wife, his occasional failure to obey the speed limits and even his dabbling in firearms brought him a wealth of unwanted attention. Now the Rangers are boasting about him as a happy player whose hitting is making everyone else happy.

"One of the things I learned in therapy is do not try to control the things you have no control over," Canseco said, when asked about his reputation.

"Even if I go see a million kids, do a million charities or act like a perfect gentleman, I will still be perceived of in a certain way. The problem in the past was I tried to change that. That's something I've taken care of."

Canseco, 29, had played all 53 games for Texas as designated hitter and claimed he wants to play in 162 to show people he is healthy.

But he has not played one inning in the outfield, and Kennedy said he might not if the other outfielders remained healthy. He sounded like he didn't want to spoil success after dodging one serious injury.

"If I put him in the outfield, who's going to DH?" Kennedy asked.



## OBSERVER

## Gunning for Respect

By Russell Baker

**NEW YORK** — One highly publicized activity of young American men these days is shooting strangers for being disrespectful. Disrespectful behavior includes looking other people in the eye, bumping people on sidewalks or public conveyances, and driving a car in a manner some other motorists consider disrespectful.

The fact that news of this strange new social fad usually comes out of black neighborhoods should not unduly comfort persons of paler hue. Black neighborhoods are where new trends are born these days.

Rap music, which now has a huge white market, began as black music. The droopy-drawers look now so fashionable in clothes for white adolescents is a style born in black neighborhoods.

Not long ago new fads were born in California and moved east; now they are born in black city streets and move to the suburbs. In short, just because you're driving in upper Westchester County, don't be so sure anyone that your new Saab can pass that Buick station wagon on the right without exposing you to gunfire. And whatever you do, don't glare at the station-wagon driver as you roar past!

What is the origin of the idea that death or maiming is the just punishment for disrespectful people? The movies, most likely. Or television. Movies and television seem to be the source of many of our age's most flamboyantly absurd ideas.

My own memory teems with movie tyrants like Charles Laughton and Basil Rathbone, usually in ancient and barbaric ages, ordering up horrible deaths for disrespectful scoundrels like Victor Mature. ("Perhaps, my good Mature, you will be so quick to make disrespectful eye-to-eye contact with the divine ruler of all Cappadocia and the Hindu Kush after you have been cooked in this richly bubbling vat of boiling Mazola.")

This is kid stuff, of course, but so are today's commonplace shootings of the disrespectful. Still, the urge to humble insolent and powerful people who belittle us is probably normal for adults too. It is the root of great stories like "Wuth-

ing Heights" and "The Count of Monte Cristo."

The pleasure of giving condescension to insolent swine, however, consists in watching your victim realize how completely he underestimated you. Perhaps this is the meaning of the puzzling line about revenge being a dish best eaten cold.

When craving for respect expresses itself in casual slaughter there seems to be an absence of proportion. Or is it merely that the easy availability of guns deprives the disrespectful citizen of the chance to exercise his natural human powers of cunning, of wit, of bemusement with his own, inescapable, human absurdity? ("Man born of woman is destined not only to dream of greatness and grasp for the stars, but also to have his foot trod upon by awkward clods in crowded public conveyances.")

A sensible person with no gun at hand is likely to make light of the clod who steps on his foot in a crowded bus. ("If that's meant to show respect for the foot of your fellow man, my friend, please be good enough to treat my other foot with the contempt it so richly deserves.")

Give the same person a gun, however, and it leaves him too flustered to be ironic, charming, gracious or even tolerant. He knows that friends who know he packs a gun may think him weak unless he punishes the offense with bullets.

Sociologists can probably suggest any number of theories about why shooting disrespectful persons so often among young black males. For instance: Society has denied respect to black men too long, young black males are sick and tired of it, and they're not going to take it anymore.

Alas for this theory, the disrespectful they shoot are usually other young black males.

Another possibility is that it is simply a trend, like wearing your baseball cap backward, in a land drugged on the charms of trendy. If so, degeneration of the disrespectful may soon occur. Stay polite, everybody. That's always a good rule anyhow. Drive respectfully. Don't look anybody in the eye.

New York Times Service

## Wallace and Gromit: Not Just for Kids

By Susan Keselenko Coll

**BRISTOL, England** — It seems oddly fitting that the studios of Aardman Animations are situated in what was formerly a warehouse for ripening bananas. The bananas were long gone when the company relocated here three years ago, but similarly quirky activities continue to transpire under the same roof, and mostly at a pace that likens the aging of fruit to the speeding of light.

Though well known in the small world of clay animation since its 1972 formation, Aardman has been enjoying a recent wave of attention since one of its animators, Nick Park, walked away with an Oscar for "The Wrong Trousers," selected as this year's Best Animated Short Film.

This is the 35-year-old artist's second Oscar and his third nomination, and the trophies are unceremoniously displayed in the studio canteen, just beside the pool table, along with dozens of other awards for work ranging from television commercials to music videos.

Quite possibly the only Oscar winner to have carried his award home in a Woolworth's bag, Park appears every bit as low key as the other, mostly scruffy-looking, blue-jeaned Aardman employees who spend their days forging flying chocolate figures from clay or creating spare sets of noses and lips for a Plasticine starlet.

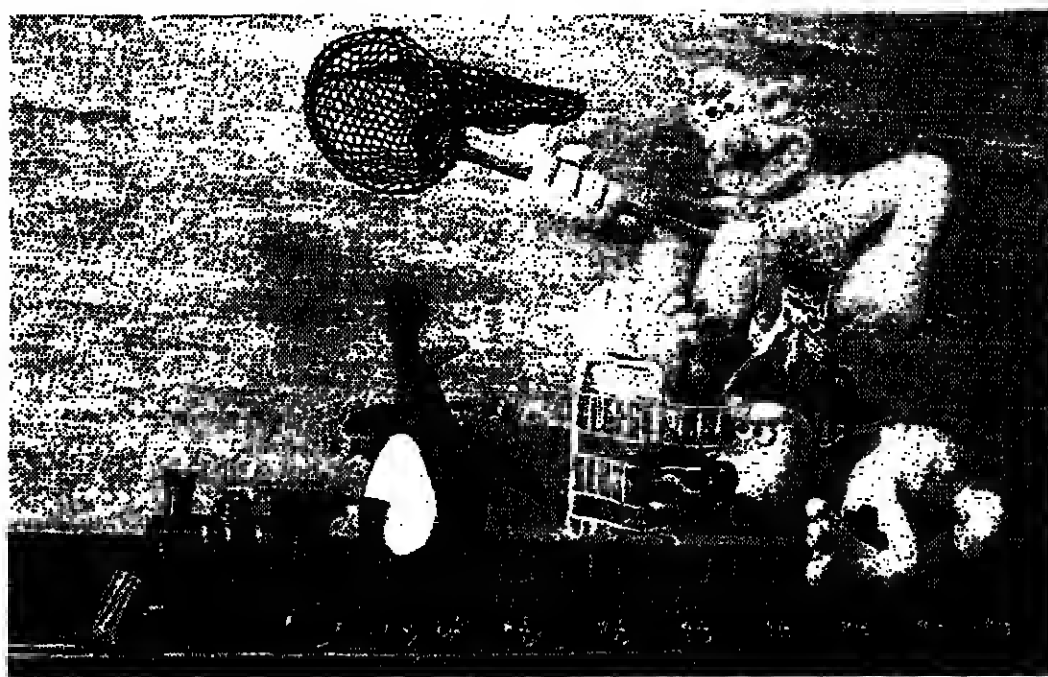
Soft-spoken and generally less high profile than his hugely popular characters Wallace and Gromit, who star in what has been a best-selling video in Britain since its March release, Park did manage to steal a piece of the limelight for himself with his memorable choice of necklace at the Academy Awards ceremony. Park fashioned a bow tie from an 89-cent piece of green wrapping paper and wore it with his tuxedo. "I just did it as a personal joke," he says. "I thought in animation you've got to have something slightly exaggerated."

But the fashion statement offers a minor insight into a mind that delights in creating things from junk: As a boy, he says, he always kept a box of broken toys and odds and ends under his bed, thinking that one day he would put them all to use. In his first film, "A Grand Day Out," Park creates a robot from an eclectic assortment of household stuff that includes oven dials, a dresser drawer, and a TV antenna, and the result, he said, is "so outlandish and ridiculous in its concept that I didn't need to justify it."

Those who think clay animation is just for kids have almost certainly not seen "The Wrong Trousers."

As much a spoof of a B-movie thriller as a miniature portrait of provincial English life, "The Wrong Trousers" stars a well-intentioned if somewhat daffy fiftysomething inventor, "Wallace," who lives with his more intellectually endowed, tea-drinking dog, "Gromit." Their otherworldly, Plasticine life is interrupted when, for financial reasons, Wallace decides to take in a boarder—a cute but sinister penguin who kicks Gromit out of his bedroom, replaces the bone-moof wallpaper with fish, and tunes the radio full blast to a medley of piercing, ice-skating rink type organ arrangements.

Demoralized by Wallace's misguided affection for the penguin, Gromit leaves home, only to discover that their web-footed boarder is really "Feathers MacGraw," a diamond thief who disguises himself as a rooster by sticking a red rubber glove on his head. The ensuing drama is communicated as much through wild action as through music, lighting, and facial expression. With little dialogue—Wallace is the only character with a speaking part—Park's creatures can communicate by simply raising an eyebrow or staring, deadpan, at the camera.



A scene from Nick Park's "The Wrong Trousers," which won an Oscar this year.

Simply may be the wrong word, however: the art of clay animation is notoriously exacting. The characters, made from a mixture of ordinary Plasticine, modeling clay, beeswax and dental wax, are reinforced with wire frames, and must be adjusted for each movement. Park's sets are famously precise, as well, with precious interior details like chaise longue and overstuffed upholstery.

Working with a team of up to five animators, "The Wrong Trousers" took more than a year to produce. That's at a rate, on a good day, of six seconds a day of footage. "To do 30 minutes in a year isn't bad at all," says Park. "That's the big drawback about animation. That it takes so long."

"The Saturday morning cartoons are shot much quicker," he explains, "but the quality is a lot less. Everybody felt like we were making something very special. And so people were willing to put that kind of time and effort into it."

Besides, 13 months was brisk compared to the six years it took to complete "A Grand Day Out," which Park began working on while a student at the National Film and Television School in Beaconsfield. His efforts did not go unnoticed; the film landed a British Academy Award for Best Short Animated Film in 1990, and an Oscar nomination the following year. Park's next film, "Creature Comforts," consisted of a series of interviews with animals at the zoo, and earned him his first Oscar in 1991, as well as a contract to produce a series of electricity commercials in Britain based on the same idea.

Raised in Preston, Park says he discovered animation as a 13-year-old, when he took his parents' home movie camera into the attic and began fooling with clay.

"They didn't always know what was going on," he said. "They just kind of left me to it."

Park credits his family not only with the use of his first camera, but with the gift of working with his hands. "Both my parents have always been very creative with materials," he said of his dressmaker mother and photographer father.

In fact, though Park claims that any similarities between his father and the character of Wallace are entirely inadvertent, they do exist. Unsure of where to go on holiday in "A Grand Day Out," for example, Wallace eventually settles on a cheese-tasting junket to the moon, and he sets to work building a space ship.

"There's a similarity just 'cause my dad always spent his time in the shed making things," Park said. "He once built a caravan in which we went on holiday, which was like a box on wheels with wallpaper inside. It was just like Wallace building the rocket."

Though anxious to get back to work on another Wallace and Gromit feature, Park is currently distracted by the inevitable consequence of success: "There seems to be quite a lot of demand for merchandise," he explains. "For T-shirts, model toys, bendy toys, and this kind of thing."

"We're trying to do it without selling out, without overkill," said Park.

But is there any way to control that?

"I think you can try very hard. I think that's all," he said. At any rate, before those kitchen magnets hit the fridge, they have to get Park's seal of approval. Gromit's nose may have to be made rounder, or Wallace's mouth enlarged: "It's very hard with something that's so personal to me," he said. "No matter how good anybody is, they never get it quite right."

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

## PEOPLE

## 13 for Luck: Rourke To Step Out of the Ring

Here's the good news for boxing fans: Mickey Rourke says he's giving up the sport. But first, he's going to fight five more times. Rourke told the New York Daily News that his last fight will take place in Monaco in July with a yet-to-be-determined opponent. Then he's going to turn his attention back to acting. "I'm gonna stop at the lucky number of 13 fights," he said. "And that's it: No more boxing."

Grace Slick, the former lead singer for Jefferson Airplane, has pleaded guilty to pointing a shotgun at police officers in Tiburon, California, during a drunken rage. Under a plea bargain, she agreed to attend three months of Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, perform 200 hours of community service and submit to random drug testing.

Alma Jackson was voted entertainer of the year and male artist of the year, and won awards for single, video and album at the TNN-Music City News Country Awards. It was Jackson's third album of the year award, this time for "A Lot About Livin' (And a Little 'Bout Love)." The Statler Brothers were named vocal group of the year for the 24th time, and Lorie Morgan broke Reba McEntire's three-year hold on female artist of the year.

The Marquess of Blandford, a troublesome aristocrat whose petty crimes make headlines in Britain, was placed on 18 months' probation on Tuesday after pleading guilty to deception and forgery. Magistrate Timothy Workman said the offenses were "mean" and committed largely while under the influence of drugs, and the probation order included the condition that he receive inpatient treatment for drug addiction. Blandford had pleaded guilty to stealing a checkbook.

"Angels in America: Perestroika," the second half of Tony Kushner's epic about AIDS in the 1980s, was named best play of the New York theater season by the Drama Desk, a critics group.

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
Appears on Pages 4 & 6.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/28	18/24	9	27/30	18/24	9
Amsterdam	17/22	10/16	sh	16/21	8/14	sh
Antwerp	16/20	10/16	sh	17/20	8/14	sh
Athens	23/27	18/21	9	27/30	18/24	9
Bari	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
Belgrade	24/25	12/23	8	26/28	16/21	1
Berlin	23/27	12/22	8	26/28	16/21	1
Birmingham	19/26	14/18	sh	15/22	8/14	sh
Bombay	26/29	17/22	sh	26/29	17/22	sh
Boston	18/24	11/21	1	17/22	8/14	sh
Brussels	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
Cardiff	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
Cape Town	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
Chicago	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Copenhagen	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
Dublin	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Edinburgh	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Geneva	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
Hamburg	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Helsinki	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Interlaken	19/26	14/18	sh	20/26	15/21	8
Las Vegas	27/30	21/27	8	27/30	21/27	8
London	18/24	11/21	1	17/22	8/14	sh
Madrid	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
Moscow	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Munich	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Nice	24/25	12/23	8	26/28	16/21	1
Oslo	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Paris	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
Peking	21/27	12/23	8	24/28	16/21	1
Rome	20/26	17/22	8	23/27	15/21	8
San Francisco	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Seattle	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Stockholm	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh
Taipei	21/27	12/23	8	24/28	16/21	1
Tokyo	21/27	12/23	8	24/28	16/21	1
Washington	15/22	8/16	sh	15/22	8/16	sh



Legend: 1-3 mph, 4-6 mph, 7-9 mph, 10-12 mph, 13-15 mph, 16-18 mph, 19-21 mph, 22-24 mph, 25-27 mph, 28-30 mph, 31-33 mph, 34-36 mph, 37-39 mph, 40-42 mph, 43-45 mph, 46-48 mph, 49-51 mph, 52-54 mph, 55-57 mph, 58-60 mph, 61-63 mph, 64-66 mph, 67-69 mph, 70-72 mph, 73-75 mph, 76-78 mph, 79-81 mph, 82-84 mph, 85-87 mph, 88-90 mph, 91-93 mph, 94-96 mph, 97-99 mph, 100-102 mph, 103-105 mph, 106-108 mph, 109-111 mph, 112-114 mph, 115-117 mph, 118-120 mph, 121-123 mph, 124-126 mph, 127-129 mph, 130-132 mph, 133-135 mph, 136-138 mph, 139-141 mph, 142-144 mph, 145-147 mph, 148-150 mph, 151-153 mph, 154-156 mph, 157-159 mph, 160-162 mph, 163-165 mph, 166-168 mph, 169-171 mph, 172-174 mph, 175-177 mph, 178-180 mph, 181-183 mph, 184-186 mph, 187-189 mph, 190-192 mph, 193-195 mph, 196-198 mph, 199-201 mph, 202-204 mph, 205-207 mph, 208-210 mph, 211-213 mph, 214-216 mph, 217-219 mph, 220-222 mph, 223-225 mph, 226-228 mph, 229-231 mph, 232-234 mph, 235-237 mph, 238-240 mph, 241-243 mph, 244-246 mph, 247-249 mph, 250-252 mph, 253-255 mph, 256-258 mph, 259-261 mph, 262-264 mph, 265-267 mph, 268-270 mph, 271-273 mph, 274-276 mph, 277-279 mph, 280-282 mph, 283-285 mph, 286-288 mph, 289-291 mph, 292-294 mph, 295-297 mph, 298-300 mph, 301-303 mph, 304-306 mph, 307-309 mph, 310-312 mph, 313-315 mph, 316-318 mph, 319-321 mph, 322-324 mph, 325-327 mph, 328-330 mph, 331-333 mph, 334-336 mph, 337-339 mph, 340-342 mph, 343-345 mph, 346-348 mph, 349-351 mph, 352-354 mph, 355-357 mph, 358-360 mph, 361-363 mph, 364-366 mph, 367-369 mph, 370-372 mph, 373-375 mph, 376-378 mph, 379-381 mph, 382-384 mph, 385-387 mph, 388-390 mph, 391-393 mph, 394-396 mph, 397-399 mph, 400-402 mph, 403-405 mph, 406-408 mph, 409-411 mph, 412-414 mph, 415-417 mph, 418-420 mph, 421-423 mph, 424-426 mph, 427-429 mph, 430-432 mph, 433-435 mph, 436-438 mph, 439-441 mph, 442-444 mph, 445-447 mph, 448-450 mph, 451-453 mph, 454-456 mph, 457-459 mph, 460-462 mph, 463-465 mph, 466-468 mph, 469-471 mph, 472-474 mph, 475-477 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mph, 940-942 mph, 943-945 mph, 946-948 mph, 949-951 mph, 952-954 mph, 955-957 mph, 958-960 mph, 961-963 mph, 964-966 mph, 967-969 mph, 970-972 mph, 973-975 mph, 976-978 mph, 979-981 mph, 982-984 mph, 985-987 mph, 988-990 mph, 991-993 mph, 994-996 mph, 997-999 mph, 1000-1002 mph, 1003-1005 mph, 1006-1008 mph, 1009-1011 mph, 1012-1014 mph, 1015-1017 mph, 1018-1020 mph, 1021-1023 mph, 1024-1026 mph, 1027-1029 mph, 1030-1032 mph, 1033-1035 mph, 1036-1038 mph, 1039-1041 mph, 1042-1044 mph, 1045-1047 mph, 1048-1050 mph, 1051-1053 mph, 1054-1056 mph, 1057-1059 mph, 1060-1062 mph, 1063-1065 mph, 1066-1068 mph, 1069-1071 mph, 1072-1074 mph, 1075-1077 mph, 1078-1080 mph, 1081-1083 mph, 1084-1086 mph, 1087-1089 mph, 1090-1092 mph, 1093-1095 mph, 1096-1098 mph, 1099-1101 mph, 1102-1104 mph, 1105-1107 mph, 1108-1110 mph, 1111-1113 mph, 1114-1116 mph, 1117-1119 mph, 1120-1122 mph, 1123-1125 mph, 1126-1128 mph, 1129-1131 mph, 1132-1134 mph, 1135-1137 mph, 1138-1140 mph, 1141-1143 mph, 1144-1146 mph, 1147-1149 mph, 1150-1152 mph, 1153-1155 mph, 1156-1158 mph, 1159-1161 mph, 1162-1164 mph, 1165-1167 mph, 1168-1170 mph, 1171-1173 mph, 1174-1176 mph, 1177-1179 mph, 1180-1182 mph, 1183-1185 mph, 1186-1188 mph, 1189-1191 mph, 1192-1194 mph, 1195-1197 mph, 1198-1200 mph, 1201-1203 mph, 1204-1206 mph, 1207-1209 mph, 1210-1212 mph, 1213-1215 mph, 1216-1218 mph, 1219-1221 mph, 1222-1224 mph, 1225-1227 mph, 1228-1230 mph, 1231-1233 mph, 1234-1236 mph, 1237-1239 mph, 1240-1242 mph, 1243-1245 mph, 1246-1248 mph, 1249-1251 mph, 1252-1254 mph, 1255-1257 mph, 1258-1260 mph, 1261-1263 mph, 1264-1266 mph, 1267-1269 mph, 1270-1272 mph, 1273-1275 mph, 1276-1278 mph, 1279-1281 mph, 1282-1284 mph, 1285-1287 mph, 1288-1290 mph, 1291-1293 mph, 1294-1296 mph, 1297-1299 mph, 1300-1302 mph, 1303-1305 mph, 1306-1308 mph, 1309-1311 mph, 1312-1314 mph, 1315-1317 mph, 1318-1320 mph, 1321-1323 mph, 1324-1326 mph, 1327-1329 mph, 1330-1332 mph, 1333-1335 mph, 1336-1338 mph, 1339-1341 mph, 1342-1344 mph, 1345-1347 mph, 1348-1350 mph, 1351-1353 mph, 1354-1356 mph, 1357-1359 mph, 1360-1362 mph, 1363-1365 mph, 1364-1366 mph, 1367-1369 mph, 1370-1372 mph, 1373-1375 mph, 1376-1378 mph, 1379-1381 mph, 1382-1384 mph, 1385-1387 mph, 1388-1390 mph, 1391-1393 mph, 1394-1396 mph, 1397-1399 mph, 1400-1402 mph, 1403-1405 mph, 1406-1408 mph, 1409-1411 mph, 1412-1414 mph,